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TO

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JULY TO DECEMBER 1874.

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BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTIETH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 12TH TO THE 25TH JUNE 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, has written from Goalundo on the 23rd June the following remarks for inclusion in the present narrative:—

“ During the past fortnight I have passed down the Ganges and part of the Brahmapootra and its branches, from Monghyr to Dacca, visiting parts of the districts on either bank of the river, and conferring with the local authorities and with the principal natives. The remarks which I shall now offer apply not at all to Behar, but to the generally distressed, or partly distressed districts of North-Eastern Bengal, namely, Cooch Behar, Dinag-pore, Rungpore, Bogra, Malda, Rajshahye, and Purna.”

“ In the spring, frequent showers enabled the husbandmen in many places (though not everywhere) to sow the early (or *boro*) rice to a larger extent than usual, advantage being taken, with skill and promptitude, of every patch of ground that could be turned to this purpose; such as beds of those tanks and of those rivers which had been deprived of their water by the drought. Occasional rain-storms brought forward to maturity the produce of these little green fields in the midst of the arid, drought-stricken country just at the time of sorest need, when the circumstances of May caused stocks to fall, prices to rise, and employment to cease. The incoming of this early harvest, though not enough to alter the general situation, did yet suffice to afford relief and mitigation.”

“ Then the rains, commencing seasonably and propitiously at the end of May, have continued through June abundantly, but not violently; filling the

rivers, soaking the soil in the uplands, where the autumn rice crop (*aous*) is springing up, and flooding the hollows, where the winter crop (*amun*) has just been sown, and affording the required moisture for the lowlands, where the sowings have yet to be made. The sowings for the autumn rice are believed to have been extensive beyond the average: the crop is now so strong and high above the ground as to be considered almost secure. The sowings for the winter rice are understood to have already been considerable, and to be progressing well. For the most part there has been no want of seed. In some places some such want has manifested, or may yet manifest itself. It is remedied partially, if not completely, by the arrangements which the local officers are able to make."

"Thus far, then, the agricultural prospect is favorable."

"The rivers are rising, the summer navigation of these natural highways is opening fast: these are the arteries and the veins of this system of inland communication. It is therefore possible for trade to throw in supplies from distant districts; but this is not being done as yet to any considerable extent. The southerly and the easterly breezes, which are the trade-winds in this section of the great river at this season, have been blowing propitiously for many days past. Some fleets of the Dacca boats—always distinguishable by their tall masts and white swelling sails—are to be seen, laden sometimes, but not always, with rice from Naraingunge (the entrepot of South-Eastern Bengal), and bound for the distressed districts. But the quantities thus brought are as yet small compared to the needs of the North-Eastern markets. Some supplies may reach the river-side districts, as Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and parts of Rungpore; but no succour worth reckoning has as yet come to Dinagepore, which has the broadest area of distress in all North-Eastern Bengal, and few persons seem now to believe in its coming. The Dinagepore marts usually supply all their own neighbourhood, and export largely to Rajshahye and Pubna. This year they cannot meet their home demands, much less supply any one else. The inland river-side "bunders" or quays for the collection of rice to be sent away by boats, so numerous in the interior of this district, and usually so full and busy, have this year been empty and deserted. Again, the east tract of Dinagepore, having good crops, exported rice to the neighbouring tract of Rungpore, which was in distress, to such an extent that it became itself distressed in its turn."

"Then the markets of Rajshahye and Pubna, even in ordinary years, expect to receive a part of the Dinagepore supplies. This year they depended still more on such importation, as the supplies from the local harvests, though in good part saved, were yet short and scanty, but have received, and will receive, next to nothing. In the Rajshahye district prices have gone on rising until on a very recent date they were as dear as in the most distressed districts. In the south part of the Pubna district the upward tendency of prices has been stopped, and indeed reversed, to the relief of the people. This fortunate result arose, however, not so much from importation as from the belief in the safety of the *aous* crop, and the consequent production of old stocks. In the north part of the Pubna district, around Serajunge (the well known place, where the collection of country boats forms a sort of floating city), the market had for months been trusting to supplies from the Mymensingh district, across the Brahmapootra. These suddenly ceasing, together with failure of supplies from the Dinagepore direction and gradual depletion of local stocks, caused a panic, which was checked only by importation of Government grain. Scarcity, however, still prevails in most of the northern parts of Rajshahye and the north-eastern part of Pubna."

"In the Cooch Behar division (including the Julpigoree district, the Cooch Behar State, and part of the Bhootan Doars), there was but slight failure of crop (chiefly in a locality to the south of Julpigoree itself); but grain was exported briskly to parts of Purneah and of Dinagepore. Then in the Julpigoree district there arose panic in the grain-markets;—how far from depletion of stocks, how far from combination among dealers to hold their stocks, it is hard to say, but probably from both causes. The trouble, which at one time threatened to become serious, was checked by relief measures and by the importation of Government grain."

"The Rungpore and Bogra districts obtained much of their food-supply for many weeks from Mymensingh, across the Brahmapootra. In the beginning the Mymensingh crop was expected partly to fail. Had it not been saved, there

is no doubt that the troubles in Rungpore and Bogra would have begun much earlier, and proved worse than they actually have. The west part of Rungpore also benefited by the trouble which has been just mentioned as befalling the east part of Dinagepore. The frequent occurrence of panics in the grain-marts of Rungpore, and the equally frequent demand for Government aid, prove the precarious position in which the trade has been standing for several months past."

"In Mymensingh, again, the north-west corner brought temporary trouble on itself from helping others. In that particular quarter the markets became empty. There was money enough in the hands of the people, but no food-grain for it to purchase. Hence arose the strange circumstance of Government grain being landed on that margin of the river highway whence surplus grain had recently been exported to districts within sight across the water."

"Further down the river, in the Dacca district, though the crops were fairly good, there were very high prices of rice (8 to 10 seers for the rupee) for some time and many complaints of distress among the people, owing doubtless to the grain going to meet demands elsewhere. Within the last few days the price has become cheaper, 12 to 13 seers for the rupee. It is worthy of note that the Dacca district is held by the local authorities to be secure from general distress caused by drought, because large areas of rice-land, which ordinarily suffer from floods, yield fully in years of scanty rainfall; yet even in this district it has for some weeks past been necessary to distribute charitable relief at the chief centres of population."

"These circumstances may be not devoid of interest, as showing the interdependence of these several districts, in consequence of which any extensive trouble befalling any considerable part ramifies ultimately over the whole, and causes divers complications and mischances to occur suddenly, and to tax our vigilance to the utmost."

"Under all the circumstances, as above set forth, of agriculture and of trade in the particular districts above adverted to, there arise the questions—Will there be private supplies of grain forthcoming to sustain the people till the end of August? and if not, are there enough Government supplies for this purpose? and whether the *aous* crop, if successfully gathered, will sustain the people from September till December, when the main rice crop is to be expected? Many, perhaps most, experienced persons think that there is not now time enough remaining for trade to do the needful; that there are certainly not stocks in any quantity; and that if there be any part unexhausted, there is no certainty that the dealers will bring it forward upon merely the assured prospect of the *aous*. It is rather thought that they will perhaps wait until the position of the winter crop can be better foreseen. Again, some of the best authorities apprehend that the *aous* crop may not wholly suffice (in the absence of all other stocks) for the sustenance of the people from September until the incoming of the *amun* crop in December; and that distress, after subsiding in September and October, might spring up again from the end of October till December. In vain, it is argued, will the winter harvest be displaying all its promise of abundance if there be actually not grain enough on the spot for the teeming population. Some assistance may perhaps be looked for from the *aous* crop of other places. It is indeed always to be remembered that generally this crop is kept for intermediate subsistence until the winter crop comes in, and is seldom exported; and this rule will probably obtain to the full this year, when rice is so scarce everywhere. Still its promise seems to be so good in the eastern tract, in the country of the Brahmapootra and the Megna, that some considerable part may be available for exportation during August and September, while the rivers are still full."

"The original allotments of rice for the four districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, are stated below:—

				Mds.
Dinagepore	...	...	...	12,00,000
Rungpore	...	...	...	3,00,000
Bogra	...	...	...	2,40,000
Maldah	...	...	...	1,50,000
Rajshahye	...	...	...	1,00,000
Railway works	...	...	...	1,00,000
		Total	...	<hr/> 20,90,000 = 76,849 tons."

"Out of this allotment the expenditure has been—

		Actual expenditure up to some day from up 2nd to 16th June. Mds.	Estimated up to the end of June. Mds.
Dinagepore	.. ..	1,88,235	3,00,000
Maldah	.. ..	24,000	41,000
Bogra	.. ..	30,000	45,000
Rungpore	.. ..	94,359	1,32,000*
Rajshahye and Railway works	.. ..	8,000	20,000
Total	.. ..	3,44,594	5,38,000
			$= 19,779 \text{ tons.}^*$

"Under the circumstances, it has been decided to transfer 60,000 maunds, equal to 2,205 tons, from Dinagepore to the neighbouring district of Purneah, where the distress had increased faster than was expected, and which had to send part of its grain on to Cooch Behar. Also 50,000 maunds, equal to 1,838 tons, have been transferred from Maldah to Sonthalia and Moorshedabad. Perhaps, too, some portion of the Bogra allotment may be spared. But with these exceptions, the belief of the responsible officers on the spot is that the Government grain available in these districts will be absolutely needed."

"Inasmuch as the estimated consumption shown above does not allow for loss and wastage, there must be some abatement made from the quantity estimated to be remaining after the 1st of August. With allowance made for this, however, there will still be, as we hope, considerable stores for the needs of the distressed tracts. And if any misfortune not now foreseen should occur, these stores would suffice to meet even a severe accession of distress until fresh supplies could be brought in by river."

"The numbers of boats of various build and capacity, according to the peculiarities of the navigation of each stream or river, are known to be ample for any operation which we might have to undertake. These craft are now to be seen everywhere, either plying on the channels which daily become broader and deeper, or moored in crowds at every creek that is sheltered from the gales that blow over the expansive rivers."

"As regards the condition of the people: I believe that there has been occasionally some sharp distress in Rungpore; perhaps also some (though in a less degree) in Bogra, which happened notwithstanding our preventive efforts. But in Dinagepore I believe that dangerous distress has never been permitted to rear its head. Large sections of the people must doubtless have been straitened or gradually drawn towards the verge of distress; but help (as I believe) nearly always came in time, even before emaciation could begin. But none who witnessed the many broad patches of country where the rice crop had perished; who reflected on the consequences of such a failure to a dense population almost exclusively agricultural with almost nothing save this one product to depend upon; and who noted the impossibility of succour being afforded by trade at that time of year, when the river navigation was closed to this land-locked district, and when prices in the south were too high to yield a profit to the importer, can reasonably doubt regarding the disease and death which must have ensued had the Government refrained from acting. Maldah was from the beginning never brought near to danger. In juxtaposition with its partly distressed tracts were tracts fertilised by the Ganges and yielding a rich crop of wheat and barley. Its situation offered the utmost facilities for importation from Central and Southern Bengal, of which advantage the trade availed itself. In the hottest season also the mango-fruit afforded much sustenance."

"The wages given to relief laborers in these districts (2 to 3 annas a day) are higher than those allowed in Behar, only because the ordinary rate of wages is higher in these eastern districts. Generally task-work has been successfully exacted and demoralisation prevented, with some notable exceptions however. The rates for piece-work (4 annas for 100 cubic feet of earth-work) have been lower than those which had to be allowed in Tirhoot. Here also the laborers are believed to have saved something from their earnings at piece-work by working with commendable industry. They would in the early hours of the day do their out-work in their fields, from which they could obtain no present gain; then come on to the relief works before noon, and work to the very end of a summer's eve in order to earn a good wage. The works

consisted more of roads and less of tanks than in Behar. The roads are represented to be so far good as to improve the internal communication of the district; the bridging must, however, remain for future years. As the rains fall, the relief laborers will, we hope, go off to their fields or to private employment; and instructions have been reiterated to the local officers to expedite this change. This will be facilitated by the advances of Government grain to the cultivators which are being made; still there may be many who cannot sustain themselves, and thus the lists of recipients of charitable relief may swell."

"The sale of Government grain to the public, as might be expected under the circumstances described in this narrative, has recently been, and probably will continue to be, very considerable. In Dinaugore and Rungpore and Bogra the measure has not been extended beyond the limits mentioned in my narrative of the 14th May. In Maldah it has been adopted, but very slightly. In parts of Pubna it was adopted to stay the panic. In parts of Rajshahye I have recently ordered it not only at the request of the people, but on the recommendation of the grain-dealers themselves. In these districts one may travel from town to town and ask the grain-dealers why, with such high prices (9 to 11 seers the rupee) at home, they do not import from the south. They will say that the principal mart whence they could import is Naraingunge, and that the prices there (12 seers the rupee) preclude profit. Boats worked by the owners may bring some consignments obtained direct from the producers. Some traders may make ventures individually, but native merchants will not import largely to the north until prices at Naraingunge shall become as cheap as 15 or 16 seers the rupee. Now Naraingunge is the principal mart in East Bengal for rice among several other things. Here is collected much of the

* Called locally the Pudda. surplus rice from the east bank of the Brahmapootra,* from the basin of the Megna (Sylhet, Dacca, Tipperah) and from the deltaic district of Backergunge. Proceeding to Naraingunge, I find that rice has become cheaper, but is quoted as dear as 12 to 13 seers to the rupee. The native merchants think that the price may become slightly cheaper, but they would not admit the hope of its becoming as cheap as 16 seers to the rupee until August, and they evidently are not at all confident that, however good the September crop may prove, rice can be much cheaper until the next winter crop is gathered. The scarcity of rice, which has been felt for so many months throughout most parts of Bengal, must cause a demand everywhere, with a corresponding effect upon prices at Naraingunge as well as at other southern marts; and this must militate against grain being sent northwards."

"Looking to all this, I cannot doubt the expediency of selling Government grain in the eastern districts north of the Ganges whenever the measure is asked for, reiterating always the instruction that such sales are to be suspended if trade should bring in supplies."

1. *Weather and Rainfall.*—The reports continue to be very satisfactory. Rain continues to fall seasonably in almost all districts; only in Hooghly, Howrah, and part of Jessor, is more rain said to be wanted.

2. *State of Crops.*—The prospects of the coming crops could hardly be better. In almost every district, with very few exceptions, a more than average crop is expected, and in every district there has now been ample rain for sowings.

3. *Prices.*—Prices still remain fairly steady, and the tendency to fall, remarked on in last narrative, still continues in Behar and the more distressed districts of north-eastern Bengal. In the western districts there has been a fall in Burdwan and Hooghly, and a rise in Beerbhum, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the central districts there has been a rise in Jessor and Maldah, and a slightly upward tendency is shown in Moorshedabad. There has been a fall in Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna. Throughout the eastern districts prices are generally somewhat higher. They have risen considerably in Dacca and Fureedpore, and slightly in Sylhet and Chittagong. The other districts show no change except Noakhally, where prices have fallen to the level at which they stood the fortnight before last. In Behar rice and barley have fallen in Tirhoot, and

barley (an important article of food in Behar) has fallen in Patna, Shahabad, and Chumparun; only in Monghyr have prices risen. In Chota Nagpore there is no change to record except in Hazareebagh, where prices are somewhat lower. In Pooree there has been a considerable rise, from 27·9 to 23·10 for common rice.

4. *Private trade to Behar.*—The usual note on food-grains will be found in appendix A. Though the total upward traffic shows a decrease from the figures given last fortnight, yet the decrease is solely in the Government grain sent up, and there is really a slight increase of 56 tons in the upward private trade, and a considerable increase of 2,779 tons in the downward traffic.

5. *North Tirhoot.*—The reports continue satisfactory. Sowing is being carried on in every part of the district, and seed-grain, about which there were some fears, has turned out to be generally plentiful; so much so, that it was selling in Mudhoobunnee at Rs. 2 the maund. The general health of the population is exceedingly good, and their condition very much improved. The Seetamurhee and Poopree sub-divisions have been inspected during the fortnight by Drs. MacDonell and Coates. The former found in Poopree from 90 to 82 per cent. of the people on relief works up to the normal condition, which is exceedingly satisfactory, as the standard adopted by Dr. MacDonell, as remarked in the last narrative, is a high one. Dr. Coates found the people in Seetamurhee generally in very good condition, even in the most remote villages.

6. Rice (except Government rice) continues very scarce in the bazaars, but importations of the coarser grains are reported to be increasing. Advances are now being given largely to the ryots for the support of themselves and their dependent laborers during the coming cultivating season.

7. *South Tirhoot.*—The prospects of the coming crop are excellent, and sowings are going on extensively; but though importations by private persons have increased, yet stocks still continue to be abnormally low, and sales of Government rice are necessarily continued.

8. *Chumparun.*—Indigo prospects are said to have improved owing to the recent rain, and there is consequently an increased demand for laborers for weeding the fields. The prospects of the other crops are excellent, and the condition of the people improved. In Rammugger Dr. Coates, in his inspection tour, found a large number of the people anaemic and out of condition; but as the place is noted for its unhealthiness, it is probable that a similar inspection in a year of the greatest plenty would produce similar results. More seed-grain has been forthcoming than was at one time thought likely to exist in the district.

9. *Sarun.*—In this district the cheena crop has turned out particularly well, especially in Bussuntapore and Mushrukh, the worst tracts in the district. Indigo prospects are greatly improved, and the bhadoi crop promises to be remarkably good. Some laborers have been at last induced to engage to go to the Soane Canal, and it is hoped that others will follow.

10. *South Behar.*—The prospects of these three districts continue to be very good; only the rainfall was too early for the superstitions of the people, as many refrained from sowing when the first rain fell owing to the idea that the influence of the Mirgeshra Nakshattar,* through which the moon, according to Hindoo astronomers, was then passing, was unpropitious. Some, however, disregarded the omen and sowed, though at least a large minority hesitated. Fortunately for the latter the rain continued, and they did not lose the opportunity of getting their crop into the ground. Private trade in Patna continues to be very active; the imports for the fortnight being 3,88,512 maunds, against 3,62,246 imported in that preceding it.

11. *Bhagulpore Division.*—The condition of the people continues good, and there is but little distress anywhere except in Bahadoorgunge in Purneah, and parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The prospects of the coming crops are excellent. The Collector of Bhagulpore says that "the bhadoi is simply magnificent;" and the Collector of Monghyr goes so far as to state that all fear of distress will be over at the end of July, as soon as the jenera (millet) crop ripens. If the rains continue the harvest throughout the division will probably be above the average.

12. *Rajshahye Division.*—In this division there has been a very great and general improvement, except in Rajshahye and parts of Pubna, where somewhat severe distress has been felt. The distress in the former district arose chiefly

* This is one of the 27 mansions of the moon into which the Hindoo lunar year is divided.

from a deficient supply of food-grains owing to the falling off in importations, and sanction has been given for the sales of Government rice in those places where the deficiency was serious. The prospects for the coming season could not be better.

13. *Cooch Behar and Julpigoree*.—The report of the Deputy Commissioner shows that no further distress is apprehended in this district, and that with some few exceptions the people are now well off and looking forward to reaping a more than average crop.

14. *Burdwan Division*.—There is little or no change to report in the condition of the people, and the prospects are good, though not so unusually good as in other parts of the country. Cholera is decreasing.

15. *Nuddea*.—There is no change in this district.

16. *Chota Nagpore*.—The reports still continue to show an improvement in the state of the people, and distress may now be said to be almost entirely confined to parts of Manbhoom and Hazareebagh; the promise of the crops is so good that hopes are entertained of an early return to a normal state of prosperity.

17. *Transport of Grain*.—With the exception of small quantities of grain going to the districts of the Burdwan division and of the extra lakh of maunds ordered to be sent for South Tirhoot, the transport of Government grain by the railway has almost entirely ceased. The State Railway to Durbhunga having been only laid down as a fair-weather line, cannot continue to carry grain during the rains; and hence the three lakhs still remaining to complete the Mudhoobunnee allotment will have to go by water. Arrangements are being made for the purpose. Mr. Metcalfe reports from Durbhunga that he anticipates no difficulty in making adequate transport arrangements for the movement of grain from the larger to the subsidiary golahs during the rains, as all the golahs are situated on the banks of rivers or connected with riverside stations by good roads, involving no great length of land carriage.

18. *Relief Works*.—The number of laborers on relief works according to the latest returns available, as compared with the numbers given in the last fortnightly narrative, are as follows:—

	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna division	... 1,231,496	1,368,087
Gunduk embankment	... 45,247	27,574
Soane Canal	... 34,850	31,945
Bhagulpore division	... 109,617	88,448
Rajshahye division	... 194,131	155,466
Northern Bengal Railway	... 22,129	22,622
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore	... 96,950	72,849
Cooch Behar	... 3,548	3,741
Total	1,737,768	1,770,732

These returns show an increase on those given in previous returns of 32,964; but an analysis of the numbers employed in each district shows that the increase has been chiefly in North Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun districts. The Collector of Sarun remarks that we must not expect the numbers on relief works to fall off largely immediately after a fall of rain sufficient for sowing, as "beyond the ploughing and sowing which are done by the ryots themselves and their families, there can be no general demand for field-labor till the transplanting of the dhan and the weeding operations are taken in hand." In this district it is proposed to close relief works from the 1st July, when the demand for agricultural labor becomes brisk, and to reduce the rate of wages where works are maintained to the lowest subsistence allowance. In Chumparun the numbers have not increased largely anywhere, except in the Gobindgunge sub-division, where they have more than doubled; but in the Rammuggur sub-division, where the numbers have been hitherto very large and the distress greatest, there has been a very large decrease from 31,573 to 11,919.

In South Tirhoot there has been a decrease, and also in Shahabad and on the Gunduk embankment and Soane works; but in Patna and Gya there has been a slight increase in the numbers of laborers, though in the former district the numbers had fallen at the close of the fortnight.

In the Bhagulpore division there has been a decrease in the numbers on the whole, though the Bhagulpore district and the Sonthal Pergunnahs show a slight increase. In the Rajshahye division all the districts show a decrease except Moorshedabad and Rajshahye. In the former district the increase is small, and in the latter, though apparently large, it is really insignificant, as the persons engaged in light labor, who were last fortnight entered as receiving charitable relief, have now been entered as laborers according to the practice followed in other districts.

In the Burdwan division the returns are not complete, but there has been a slight decrease in Hooghly and a slight increase in Bankoora and Beerbhoom; while in the Burdwan district the increase is more considerable. In Chota Nagpore there has been a slight increase in Manbhoom, and no satisfactory returns have been received from Palamow and Hazareebagh; but the figures given probably rather overstate the numbers on relief works. The Commissioner remarks that the numbers are at least half what they were in the previous fortnight, and the last crop-report says that the relief works in Palamow are almost deserted.

19. It is frequently remarked, in the district narratives that the laborers work part of the day in their fields and part on the relief works, and consequently the numbers of men on these works must not be considered as so many men taken from the ordinary number of agricultural laborers. The universal report as to the excellence of the crops and the breadth of land sown prove that nowhere have relief works prevented the carrying on of the ordinary agricultural operations of the season.

20. The following return shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece work.	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot (North)	140,487	639,021	788,508	675,682	112,836
	Tirhoot (South)	180,559	180,559	360,118	26,064	153,955
	Chunarbari	186,107	.....	189,197	.....	No details.
	Serun	229,885	.....	229,885	.....	No details.
	Patna	17,661	.....	17,661	17,661	.....
	Gya	5,534	3,534	9,068	9,289	1,245
	Shahabad	7,746	997	8,743	8,186	657
	Total	545,976	824,111	1,368,087	730,422	268,583
	Gunduk Embankment	27,574	.....	27,574	27,574	27,574
	Sone Canal	31,945	.....	31,945	.....	.....
	Total	59,519	.....	59,519	59,519	.....
	Total for Patna Division	605,495	824,111	1,427,606	789,941	268,583
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	2,997	.....	2,997	Task-work general, but details imperfect.	.....
	Bhagulpore	22,266	15,028	35,294	35,291	45
	Purnia	15,562	4,127*	17,689	16,991	698
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,315	20,163	23,468	20,597	Details imperfect.
	Total	42,146	46,308	88,454	72,699	741
	Maldah	2,073	4,015	6,488	No details.	.....
	Dinajpore	2,550	71,717	74,276	28,167	61,446
RAJSHAHYE	Rangpore	715	34,120	34,835	15,158	Details imperfect.
	Bogra	27,620	.....	27,620	No details.	11,816
	Moorshedabad	4,691	.....	4,691	Ditto.	No details.
	Rajshahye	1,247	6,611	7,858	.....	.....
	Total	39,103	110,363	155,466	45,323	55,363
	Northern Bengal Railway	22,623	.....	22,622	17,904	.....
	Manbhoom	15,963	5,272	18,335	14,202	4,101
CHOTA NAGPORE	Palamow ... ..	.....	12,000	12,000	.....	12,000
	Hazareebagh	9,000	.....	9,000	.....	9,000
	Total	24,963	18,272	30,335	14,202	23,101
	Hooghly	1,877	1,301	3,178	1,877	Details imperfect.
	Beerbhoom	10,484	.....	10,484	9,884	900
	Bankoora	5,824	.....	5,824	.....	No details.
	Burdwan	8,735	7,003	16,028	1,497	9,531
COOCH BEHAR	Howrah	No returns.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Midnapore	No returns.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	34,920	8,504	33,514	13,258	10,181
	Julipore	8,743	.....	3,741	No details.	.....
Grand total		700,054	1,010,648	1,770,732	951,417	358,818

* These figures are doubtful. Enquiry is being made.

21. *Gunduk Embankment.*—The embankment work has been nearly completed, and it has been raised above high flood-level throughout the entire length, so that there is little but dressing to be done. Two miles of the High Level Canal have been completed, and work has been started from the 1st to the 8th, the 24th to 29th, and 46th to 48th miles; seven miles of temporary road have been made, and the Sarun Canal begun.

22. *Soane Canal.*—Work is progressing favorably, but the number of laborers has decreased owing to the completion of the anicut works in Patna and the rain in Arrah. About 29 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been excavated during the fortnight in the main western canal in the Karumnassa division.

23. *Northern Bengal Railway.*—The total amount of earthwork up to date is 57,058,000 cubic feet, equal to 109 miles of four feet bank, of which 9,284,300 have been thrown up during the fortnight. This is the largest return yet sent in, and besides this 89 miles of feeder roads have been completed.

24. The following statement shows the numbers in receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns:—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres.	NUMBER OF CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot North	572	162,294	157,477
	Tirhoot South	57	13,647	12,926
	Chumpani	50	15,684	11,997
	Sarun	16	7,122	13,364
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	1,070	420
	Shahabad	15	846	410
Total			722	200,643
Total				195,594
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	13	1,090	2,251
	Bhagulpore	15	39,740	12,783
	Purnea	91	2,944	5,045
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	100
	Total			119 43,774 20,179
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	32	9,562	8,977
	Dinagepore	464	22,480	19,112
	Rangpore	38	32,850	21,580
	Bogra	30	18,705	9,031
	Moorshedabad	24	5,916	2,917
	Rajshahye	19	7,009	14,142
	Pubna	.....	10,986	.....
Total			602	102,368
Total				66,059
CHOTA NAGPORE	Mambhoom	.....	10,490	8,550
	Total			
	Hooghly	.....	4,043	3,884
	Beerbhoom	.....	10,913	9,803
	Bankura	.....	14,446	9,047
	Burdwan	.....	16,389	14,551
BURDWAN	Midnapore	.....	Not received.	1,314
	Total			44,784 38,509
	Grand Total			1,443 401,962 339,000

These returns show a considerable increase over those of the last fortnight in almost every district except Sarun, Monghyr, Purneah, and Rajshahye. In the last district the decrease is more nominal than real, as those doing light labor on roads have this fortnight been entered among the laborers on relief works, instead of among the recipients of charitable relief, as was the case in the former return. The great increase in Bhagulpore seems, from the Collector's report, to have been caused by a too indiscriminate grant of village relief tickets; but the lists are being carefully scrutinised, and the numbers will probably be considerably reduced. In Purneah the figures are not free from doubt, and their accuracy will be inquired into. Enquiry is being made as to the large numbers returned for Pabna.

25. We can hardly flatter ourselves that we have yet reached the greatest numbers of persons to be relieved under this heading; for doubtless as relief works become deserted, owing to the demand for field-labor, there will be considerable numbers of old men and women and young children who now earn a scanty subsistence from doing nominal work on relief works, who will be driven to accept charity owing to their incapacity for gaining a living by labor paid at its market value, and these persons must continue to draw sustenance from the charitable funds till the incoming harvest enables their relatives to give them the same assistance as heretofore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A. TO THE 20TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

1. The returns received for the first half of the month of June give the exports from the Bengal Presidency at 4,780 tons, and the imports at 11,614 tons. Of the latter, 2,020 tons were on private, and 9,594 tons on Government account. The bulk of the private imports was from Orissa.

The total figures to the middle of June are:—

	Tons.
Exports
Imports

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations below Rajmahal and Jamoole, and down from stations above Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmahal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 31st May and 13th June.

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase.	Decrease.
Up	... 6,764	16,546	... ..	9,782
Down	... 20,190	18,640	1,550	.....

All the increase is in private, and all the decrease in Government grain.

The totals to date of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which it must be remembered, are for Behar only, are given below; but the "up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain that has been sent up from Howrah.

	Govt. grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	269,076	146,659	415,735
Down	38,635	170,249	208,884
Totals	<u>307,711</u>	<u>316,908</u>	<u>624,619</u>

3. The importations of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals, from the 5th to the 19th June, were 3,394 tons, making 192,026 tons in all since 1st October.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873.
				Tons.
Sahebgunge	7th to 20th June	Up the Ganges	898	35,071
Ditto	ditto	Down	394	12,287
Goalundo	31st May to 13th June	Up	1,274	24,671
Koochta	ditto	Down	147	12,599

CALCUTTA, the 25th June 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, c.s., on Special Duty.

APPENDIX B. TO THE 20TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 22nd June 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
PATNA	Arrah (for Saran)	3,87,853	.....	3,87,853	
	" (for Chumparan)	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Bah	15,35,368	69,015	16,04,383	
	Bankipore	63,576	.....	63,576	
	Bhita	29,827	.....	29,827	
	Bukhtiopore	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Dikar	8,02,76	.....	8,02,76	
	Dinapore	3,236	.....	3,236	
	Dosabon	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât	(a) 20,57,827	.....	20,57,827	(a) Of this 20,585 maunds was seed-grain.
SOANE CIRCLE	Mokameh	1,03,580	.....	1,03,580	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain.
	Monghyr	(b) 4,92,567	.....	4,92,567	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât	5,06,065	67,651	5,06,316	(d) Of this 28,351 maunds was seed-grain.
	Sultangunge	(c) 58,858	.....	58,858	
	Zunnama	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division	53,49,343	1,26,666	54,76,009	
	Arrah	38,863	.....	38,863	
	Beldeea	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bhita	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Bunar	4,354	.....	4,354	
BHAGULPORE	Mogul Serai	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Soane Circle	80,848	.....	80,848	
	Grand totals, Patna Division and Soane Circle	54,30,101	1,26,666	55,56,857	
	Bhagulpore	(d) 1,41,596	.....	1,41,596	
	Burrarpore	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhea	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Colgong	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Golgapur	8,42,07	.....	8,42,087	
	Ghâthbar	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamroo	26,810	.....	26,810	
RAJSHAHYE	Kuîrah	3,506	.....	3,506	
	Luckee Serni	7,921	.....	7,941	
	Monghyr	3,7,1/221	.....	3,70,321	
	Peppointee	64,210	.....	64,210	
	Sahibgunge	11,262	4,221	15,483	
	Sultangunge	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Bahawa	2,981	.....	20,981	
	Tempahar	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore	3,733	.....	3,033	
	Mooraraoee	12,034	8,415	20,449	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hampore Hât	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Jamtara	13,206	.....	13,206	
	Baidynath	.....	1,102	1,102	
	Synthea	.....	5,073	5,073	
	Nulhattee	.....	2,705	2,705	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	16,91,834	21,516	17,13,350	
	Goalundo	4,83,28	7,430	4,90,864	
	Kaligunge	1,55,781	.....	1,55,781	
	Kooshtea	11,73,836	.....	11,73,836	
BURDWAN	Rajnehal	(e) 86,623	.....	86,523	
	Sahibgunge	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara	75,646	.....	75,646	
	Azingunge	6,011	4,752	10,763	
	Synthea	1,561	518	2,077	
	Moosoojee	3,519	.....	1,610	
	Nawadi	549	.....	549	
	Nulhattee	1,100	.....	1,100	
	Rampore Hât	506	1,096	1,602	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division	21,18,875	18,700	21,32,575	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burakar	2,14,569	.....	2,14,569	
	Girhudee	20,048	.....	29,649	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	2,44,018	.....	2,44,018	
	Ranegunge	6,371	1,075	7,446	
	Burdwan	2,120	6,113	7,233	
	Bhûm	6,174	.....	6,174	
	Hooghly	8,988	1,519	2,942	
	Kanoo Junction	2,177	.....	2,177	
	Mugrah	204	.....	304	
	Pandolah	204	.....	204	
Burdwan	Serampore	848	618	1,264	
	Synthea	1,040	.....	1,040	
	Goalkhara	2,96	.....	2,093	
	Mancor	4,147	.....	4,147	
	Totals of Burdwani Division	20,021	14,166	34,487	
	Grand totals of all Divisions	95,04,939	1,73,348	96,81,287	
	Or tons	862,934	6,531	868,565	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S., on Special Duty.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 TO THE TWENTIETH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Comparative Return of Crime in the distressed Districts for May 1874.

DISTRICTS.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN MAY 1874.				Total for May 1874	Total for May 1873	Total for May 1872	REMARKS.
	Bacuity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.				
Moorshedabad	1	.....	60	19	80	76	70	
Dinapore	5	.....	* 69	56	130	65	63	
Maldah	1	2	138	34	175	43	35	
Rajshahye	1	.....	118	41	160	116	145	
Rungpore	5	.....	47	38	90	69	57	
Total	13	2	332	188	535	369	370	
Patna	2	.....	108	89	199	102	160	
Gya	8	1	92	193	280	246	153	
Shahabad	.....	3	81	76	160	111	69	
North Tirhoot	1	.....	82	24	57	18	23	
South Tirhoot	.....	.....	56	51	87	42	50	
Sarun	3	.....	31	139	166	158	153	
Chumparun	1	.....	24	46	71	48	45	
Total	7	7	424	591	1,020	724	660	
Bhagulpore	.....	.....	29	19	48	40	73	
Monghyr	.....	.....	83	19	52	36	102	
Purneah	8	2	* 137	28	165	Not given.		‡ This includes 58 cases of grain-thefts.
Total	8	2	179	66	255	76	175	
Grand total	28	11	935	845	1,819	1,169	1,305	

J. F. K. HEWITT,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. AF., dated Bankipore, the 14th June 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., c.s., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to send the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The several bazars in this district continue to be well supplied with grains of all sorts, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. The quantities imported by private traders is still very large, and from all that I can hear, there is no likelihood of its falling off for the present. 388,512 maunds were imported during the fortnight ending the 6th instant, against 362,246 reported in my last narrative.

3. The subject of the impending block at the Patna station was fully discussed with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor during his late short visit to this station, and I am only sorry that he could not spare the time to visit the stations and judge for himself what their requirements are. The subject has since been receiving my best attention, but I am sorry to say that day by day fresh difficulties arise. Of the shoots that were ordered only two were at work on the 11th, the time of my last visit, the construction of the remainder up to that time not having been completed, and it was very doubtful whether the existing two would be much longer of any use, as the water was already beginning to stand in the hollow to the south of the railway embankment and threatened to spread up to the embankment itself, when all unloading on that side would have to be put a stop to altogether, and we should have to look to the north side only for removing the grain. Here again, with the enormous and continued traffic that is passing over it, the road is daily getting worse and worse, and it is hard to say what to do lest in trying to improve matters we put a stop to traffic altogether. At the new siding things did not look much more hopeful. The bank of new earth intended for the platform had become saturated, and from there being no revetment wall and no drain, the surplus water had found its way across the space left for the road, which had not up to that time been metalled, and cut away deep channels into the cutting on the opposite side of it. I have since received Government of Bengal's letter No. 437 T.F., dated the 13th instant, forwarding copy of extracts from its letter to the Government of India, and on receipt of the telegram therein referred to will do my best to carry out the instruction therein contained,

whatever they may be, but I would here beg to point out that the whole of the work which has to be done is within the railway premises which have their frontage, a very broad one, on to our main road leading through the bazar. The Railway Company let the time slip for the completion of the work, and now it will be very hard, if not impossible, to make up for lost time. However, as I said before, as soon as I get my instructions I will do any best to carry them out.

4. The following are the prevailing prices of food-grains in the principal markets of this district:—

	Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Gram.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Patna ...	12	8	14	0	17	0	17	0	19	8	20	8
Barh ...	9	8	10	0	13	8	14	8	16	0	17	0
Behar ...	9	12	10	8	13	0	16	0	19	0	16	8
Dinapore ...	10	0	11	12	16	0	16	0	...	...	18	8

The rates prevailing in the interior of the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions are as follows:—

Thanna.	Common rice.		Wheat.		Barley.		Maize.		Gram.		
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Bickram ...	11	11	8	14	0	19	0	17	8	17	0
Mosouree ...	10	11	0	14	0	18	0	16	8	17	8
Monair ...	10	0	14	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	•
Behta ...	11	0	14	8	16	8	17	0	18	0	•

5. During the past fortnight we have had good rain generally throughout the district, and though each individual fall has been very partial, they have been in such quick succession in one part of the district or another that each part has had a fair share. At head-quarters the reported fall has been 1·54, though within a very few miles of it, or indeed less than that, I have reason to believe that more than double that quantity has fallen. At Dinapore the fall is said to have been 2·20, at Barh 2·81, and at Behar 1·82. We have thus all over the district had sufficient rain to allow of work in the fields being commenced upon, and the sowing of the bhadoi crops and broadcast paddy is going on everywhere. In some places the Indian-corn and morooa seeds sown with the first rain have already germinated, and the young plants are some two or three inches high. There is no doubt that the fall of prices generally in the city may be attributed to this early fall of rain and to the consequent improved state of agricultural prospects, more than to the large importations of grain from the north-west, the bulk of which finds its way across the river. On this subject the sub-divisional officer of Behar writes as follows:—

"According to local custom, no ploughman ploughs his field during this fortnight, or as long as the influence of the *Mirgiera* star lasts. Many have stuck to the prejudice, but so great has been the desire to profit by the early rains, which were so scarce last season, that notwithstanding the local prejudice many ryots have commenced sowing mukie. In fact the plants have come up 3 inches in some fields. In most places cheena has been reaped. In five to ten days more the whole will have been cut."

6. The condition of the people is reported as favorable from every part of the district, and how that they can find employment in the fields, it is to be hoped that they will leave our relief works and return to their agricultural pursuits.

No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to light except in the Dinapore sub-division, whence the sub-divisional officer reports: "six cases of misery or starvation have been brought to my notice up to date; they are being relieved by private charity. They are professional beggars." Captain Hopkinson, I am of opinion, may congratulate himself on not being able to find more than six beggars in his sub-division.

7. Though only one case of grain theft was reported by the district police during the fortnight, and that of a petty nature, numbers are being sent up almost daily by the railway police. These thefts are for the most part perpetrated by the coolies employed in removing the grain, and I must say that the temptation thrown in their way is very great.

8. I annex herewith the crime statement prescribed by the Government order of the 20th December last for the last month, which shows 199 cases against 102 in 1873 and 160 in 1872.

9. Two hundred and thirty-nine emigrants were registered in this office during the fortnight for the Natal colony, whereof 82 belonged to this district, 70 to Gya, 21 to Shahabad, 9 to Sarun, 3 to Tirhoot, and 54 to the North-Western Provinces and Oude.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The subjoined statement will show the number of laborers employed on our several relief works during week ending the 6th instant, regarding which the latest return has been received.

Sudder Sub-Division.

Road No.	From	Average daily No.
" 9,	from Bankipore to Mohabulypore	983
" 11,	from Nowbutpore to Mosowrhee	351
" 12,	from Durwespore to Bichram	325
" 22,	from Dinapore to Nowbutpore	293
" 24,	from Ranipore to Mohabulypore	159
" 23,	from Ekanger Serai to Mosowrhee	729
Total	...	2,840

			Average daily No.
<i>Bard Sub-Division.</i>			
No. 17, Mokameh railway station to the river bank	...	...	21
,, 15, Futwa to Burhia	...	...	1,336
*, 30, Mokameh to Surmeyra	...	...	169
Total	...	...	<u>1,526</u>
<i>Behar Sub-Division.</i>			
No. 29, Futwa to Behar	...	...	2,246
,, 31, Bucktearpore to Raneebagh	...	...	4,932
,, 36, Behar to Asthwan	...	...	1,880
,, 37, Raggir to Girrick	...	...	1,250
,, 38, Futwa to Raneebagh	...	...	1,486
Total	...	...	<u>11,794</u>
<i>Dinapore Sub-Division.</i>			
No. 10, Phoolwaree to Surowdha	...	...	428
,, 13, Monair to Pures	...	...	127
,, 14, Monair to Bihta	...	...	131
Total	...	...	<u>686</u>

or a grand total of 16,846, consisting of 5,525 men, 8,869 women, and 2,452 children, against 18,477 in the previous week, and 17,453 in the week before, as shown in paragraph 11 of my last narrative. The number of laborers has, I believe, considerably fallen since, and will doubtless continue to fall.

Though I have not at any time increased the rates of wages, and am still paying those employed on the roads the same wages as they have been accustomed to get in ordinary years, still there is no doubt that it is in excess of what they could expect to earn by ordinary labor in the fields; so that now that we have had a sufficiency of rain to allow a cultivation being commenced upon, I have issued strict orders on the officers in charge of the different works, through the Executive Engineer, to enquire from the land-owners and cultivators in the vicinity of each work whether they were in want of labor, and if they found that we were drawing away labor to the detriment of the former, to at once put a stop to the work. If unfortunately necessity arises, we can easily resume them, but I am in hope that once stopped we shall not require them again.

11. The following relief works had additional grants sanctioned for them during the fortnight:

	Rs.
Road No. 29	4,000
Road No. 31	5,000
Road No. 36	2,000
Total	<u>11,000</u>

12.. The average daily number of the laborers employed on the canal works in this district, during the fortnight ending the 2nd instant, was 4,633, against 8,931 during the previous fortnight, and the daily number of those employed on tank and embankment works in the Sudder sub-division was 1,039 against 1,549, reported in the last narrative. These works have now approached completion, and will in the course of ten or fifteen days be dispensed with.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. The subjoined statement will show the amount of food-grains imported into this district during the fortnight ending the 6th instant:

	Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Maize.	Other grains.
By rail ...	93,856	146,254	33,734	215,962
By river ...	750	.....	.....	640
Total ...	<u>94,606</u>	<u>146,254</u>	<u>33,734</u>	<u>216,602</u>

or a grand total of 491,196 maunds, of which 102,684 was Government grain and 388,512 made up the amount of private importation.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

14. I had, as reported in my last narrative, directed the sub-divisional officer of Behar to make arrangements for the sale of Government grain to the laborers on the road, and had for the same purpose deputed one of my salt officers to Mussouree to the south and another to Paleegunge, to the south-west of the Sudder sub-division, but having since received the Government orders directing me to send all the grain which I could spare for use in Tirhoot,

I have recalled the officers deputed to the Sudder-golahs, and also directed the sub-divisional officer of Behar to put a stop to all sales. I have already commenced despatching what I can spare in excess of the 25,000 maunds already sent, but I think it will be necessary for me to keep a small stock in hand at the two places mentioned above in the Sudder sub-division, and also at Behar for the present, to prevent the buniabs, thinking that they had it all their own way and could raise their rates as it pleased them.

15. I have received Government orders to receive 75,000 maunds of grain from Gya, and of it to despatch 40,000 to Tirhoot, keeping the remaining 35,000 as a reserve in the Bankipore golahs. I am making arrangements for the transport of the grain by boats to Konoi Ghaut at Hajeeapore, Bunker Ghaut having been done away with.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

16. None during the fortnight. All the advance-holders for the purchase of grain have sent money to the Punjab for importing grain and replenishing their stock to the full.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

17. None in this district.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rs. A. P.

18. As per account already rendered	...	2,41,803	5 11
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During the fortnight.

Paid to the municipal overseer for the transport of grain to Tirhoot	...	340	1	6
Office contingencies	...	26	2	6
Paid to Nazir on account of the halting charge of Government carts	...	654	8	0
Cost of telegraphic messages	...	14	0	0
Total	...	1,034	12	0

Fodder Account.

Paid to the fodder clerk Mohomed Ibrahim his pay for May	...	20	0	0
Paid to Juddoo Roy on account of the price of fodder	...	5,974	5	10
To ditto ditto on account of the price of 18,549 bags	...	3,819	14	7
To Deputy Collector of Barh to settle his fodder account	...	1,375	0	0
To Jaisree Roy on account of the price of 105 bags	...	15	9	0
To Paryag Singh on account of boat-hire, to carry fodder from Dugha to Champata Ghaut	...	629	7	3
To Sookhoye Ram on account of the price of 1,250 bags	...	330	0	0
Total	...	12,164	4	8
Grand total	...	2,55,002	6	7

PATNA.

Statement showing the Number of true Cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, and House-breaking, for the month of May 1874, as called for by Government No. 4801, dated 20th December 1873, forwarded with Magistrate's No. 2943, dated 26th idem.

Patna District.

Dacoity—

Headings 30 and 31 of Crime	May 1874	...	...	0
Return AI	" 1873	...	...	.0
	" 1872	...	...	0

Robbery—

Headings 32 and 33 of Crime	May 1874	...	...	2
Return AI	" 1873	...	...	2
	" 1872	...	...	0

Theft—

Heading 43 of Crime	May 1874	...	...	108
Return AI, including cattle-theft	" 1873	...	...	43
	" 1872	...	...	59

House-breaking or trespass in order to commit theft—

Heads 35, 36, and 42 of Crime	May 1874	...	...	89
Return AI	" 1873	...	...	57
	" 1872	...	...	101

	May 1874	...	...	199
Total of four Crimes	" 1873	...	...	102
	" 1872	...	...	160

PATNA POLICE OFFICE,
The 8th June 1874.

H. M. RAMSAY, Captain,
District Supdt. of Police.

No. 890F, dated Gya, the 15th June 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazars continue to be sufficiently supplied. In Aurungabad sub-division the importations have gradually been decreasing,* but to no great extent. This is, as stated in my last report, attributable chiefly to the great demand for carriage in all parts of the sub-division; to the large number of carts that have crossed

the Ganges to North Behar, and to the action of the canal officers. I am informed by the sub-divisional officer that he has, after enquiry, satisfied himself that there is no want of stock; and that importation every year becomes slack at this season, when every laborer and bullock is more usefully employed in agricultural pursuits.

3. The firmness of prices as indicated in the price-current supports this view, and I have no reason to think the state of the sub-division to be otherwise than normal.

4. The annexed statement shows the comparative prices of food at the principal marts in the district:—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 13th June.	Week ending 9th May.	Week ending 13th June.	Week ending 9th May.	Week ending 13th June.	Week ending 9th May.	Week ending 13th June.	Week ending 9th May.	Week ending 13th June.	Week ending 9th May.	Week ending 13th June.	Week ending 9th May.	Week ending 13th June.	Week ending 9th May.
Gya ...	8. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.										
	11 12	11 8	13 0	15 8	8 4	2 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	
Nowada ...	18 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	.....	.....	9 12	11 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 12	14 8
Jehamabad ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 4	9 0	8 12	9 8	10 0	.....	.....	15 0	14 8	15 8	15 0
Aurungabad ...	13 8	13 4	17 0	17 4	9 12	10 0	10 8	10 12	.....	17 0	.....	16 8	15 4	15 6
Daoodnugur ...	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	.....	17 0	.....	15 8	16 0	

Rice has slightly risen, but other grains have declined, and no interference on the part of Government is necessary so long as other food-grains are plentiful and cheap. Prices continue firm.

5. Rain began to fall from 1st June, i.e., about three weeks before it was expected. It has been most acceptable after the long drought, extending almost without intermission from February last.

6. I append in the margin the rain reported at sub-divisional head-quarters during the past fortnight.

Gya ... 314. Since the 1st June, there has been rain every day, followed by bright sunshine. Nothing could be more favorable for agricultural purposes, and since June commenced, we have had nothing but fine growing weather.

8. Rice and the bhadoi crops are being sown. The Mirgissa Nakshattar (or first week after rain begins to fall, during which time all Behar husbandmen consider it most inauspicious to touch the land) having expired, agricultural operations are being vigorously pursued, and it is a matter of astonishment to find the cattle in such good condition. From what I have been able to learn, I attribute this to the great demand there has been throughout the season of drought for carts and cattle, and the very handsome manner in which the owners have been paid, thus enabling them to live comfortably themselves and to provide food for their cattle.

9. I am thankful to be able to reiterate that the condition of the people in this district remains good. I have, during the past fortnight, received a large accession to my executive staff in the shape of 6 tehsildars, 4 moonserims, and 2 overseers. The moonserims have since returned to divisional head-quarters.

10. These officers have been employed in a village to village visitation, and the result hitherto has been highly satisfactory. The tehsildars are intelligent officers, and are doing their work to my satisfaction. The Sudder sub-division, including Sherghatty, I am having thoroughly well tested.

11. No cases of misery or starvation have been reported in any part of the district.

12. I append a statement of crime which speaks for itself.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874. 1725

Statement showing the number of true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking, in the Gya district, for the month of May 1874, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of May 1873 and 1872.

SUB-DIVISION.	DACOITY.		ROBBERY.		THEFT.		HOUSE-BREAKING.		Total of all crimes.									
	Headings Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1.		Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1.		Heading No. 43 of Crime Return A1 excluding cattle-theft.		Heading 35 and 42 of Crime Return A1.											
	MAY 1874.	MAY 1873.	MAY 1872.	MAY 1874.	MAY 1873.	MAY 1872.	MAY 1874.	MAY 1873.										
Gya	2	3	2	1	...	45	27	21	21	40	110	133	84					
Jehanabad ... ...	...	1	...	...	...	12	7	4	5	26	4	19	3	18	43	31	25
Nowada	1	...	1	...	1	...	24	8	6	15	44	11	24	3	12	84	44	23
Aurungabad ... ...	...	...	...	...	1	11	6	6	19	22	9	22	6	9	52	37	2
Total	3	4	3	1	1	92	48	37	60	133	49	143	33	79	280	245	153	

*Comparative Statement of Crime in which Grain was stolen in the *Gyan District* for the month of May 1874 as compared with those of corresponding months of 1873 and 1872.*

	THIEF IN WHICH GRAIN WAS STORED, SECTIONS 279 AND 360.		HOUSE-BREAKING IN WHICH GRAIN WAS STOLEN, SECTION 407.												TOTAL OF ALL CRIMES.			
	Up to Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.			Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.			Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.			
			1874.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Egra	6	8	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1	1
Jhambhal	4	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	.....
Nawada	6	4	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	3	.....
Aurangabad...	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Total	...	19	9	8	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	15	11	9	3
																2	3	.....

Crime is not even up to the average in the Sudder and Jehanabad sub-divisions, and in Nowada and Aurungabad it has but very slightly increased.

13. I still continue to think that there is no deficiency of seed-grain. Several applications have been made by needy ryots, but on inquiry it has generally turned out that the applicants are men of straw, and in many cases having no lands; and in others they have abused their zemindars' confidence on former occasions, and that they belong to that class of tenantry, who never act fairly by their lands.

14. Where a ryot is *bond fide* in want of seed-grain, his zemindar will, as a rule, if it be necessary, supply it; and the fact of zemindars having held back in taking advances for this purpose from Government, is fair evidence that there is no great pressure from want of seed-grain in the district.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

15. I annex a statement of relief works.

NAME OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Daoodnuggur road	223	26	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Surbubda road ... ..	.....	.....	113	1,231	308	438	28	774
3. Bela and Khidur Seni road ...	617	471	.....	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Puraya road	1,099	596	275	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Sherghatty and Myapore road*	410	326	230	966	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Ditto and Iamangunge**	233	209	102	544	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Pukree Barwan	1,335	471	580	2,586	298	1,195	486	1,989
8. Gobindpore road	1,028	.....	.....	1,028	182	1,559	601	2,302
9. Behar and Rujowlee, collection of metal.	772	1,205	17	1,994	2,205	8,118	4,317	14,640
10. Warisgunge road	638	221	116	973	1130	2,885	814	4,829
11. Jehanabad and Hoolsagunge road	1,567	2,149	198	3,912	102	242	.....	344
12. Ohra road	260	107	84	451	295	88	67	450
13. Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	616	693	217	1,526	143	343	40	536
14. Aurungabad tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	257	9	325
15. Maharanigunge road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,940	2,081	1,223	5,244
16. Kootoomba road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	200	125	646
Total ...	9,026	6,474	1,930	17,430	6,933	17,396	7,670	32,049
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,479	.....	.....
Daily average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,534	.....	.....

16. It will be observed that the numbers of laborers have slightly increased during this fortnight, the number being 49,479 against 40,060 in preceding fortnight. There are two additional works in the present statement, as marked with an asterisk.

17. This statement shows 17,430 persons engaged on work, which is paid for by result, against 32,049 paid by daily wage. This is an improvement on the preceding fortnight, which showed 12,228 on "piece-work" against 27,832 on "daily wage."

18. There is one work, No. 9, collecting of kunker and gravel for Behar and Rujowlid road, which affords employment to a very large number of women and children, and to men who are unfitted for harder work. If we omit this work in the calculation, we have for the present fortnight 15,436 on piece-work, against 17,409 on daily wage.

19. This is an improvement, but not a sufficient one to satisfy me, and I trust to reduce the proportion of daily payments very considerably.

20. Laborers are being paid in grain and in pice, which are exchanged for Government grain on the works. I hope to be able to annex a statement showing the realisations by sale of grain to laborers. Grain is nowhere looked upon as a boon by the laborers, notwithstanding the favorable rates at which it is sold to them. They would infinitely prefer payment in coin.

In some cases a gang will bring eight days' food-supply with them from their village.

21. As promised in paragraph 48 of my last report, I submit a statement showing the cash expenditure on each relief work, and the amount recouped by sale of Government grain.

Statement of Laborers, their wages, and amount recouped by sale of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 6th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Number of laborers.	Amount paid in wages.	Recouped by sale of Government grain,		REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Puraya road, Katari end	638	49 4 8	Nil	.....	.....
Ditto, Puraya "	1,332	80 0 0	55 14 1	.....	Sale commenced from 9th June.
Surbubda road	774	61 8 4	77 7 0	.....	.....
Bela and Khidur Seni road ...	1,231	125 12 11	Nil	.....	.....
Sherghatty and Myapore road ...	966	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto and Iamangunge road	544	110 1 6	47 14 0	.....	.....
Aurungabad tank	325	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Ohra road	450	29 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Maharanigunge road	5,244	380 2 3	408 10 3	.....	.....
Kootoomba	646	63 13 6	.....	.....	.....
Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	526	44 0 3	.....	.....	.....
Warisgunge road	5,803	498 12 5	32 3 6	.....	.....
Pukree Barwan "	2,257	176 11 3	28 7 9	.....	.....
Gobindpore "	3,330	248 5 6	Nil	.....	.....
Behar and Rujowlee road	16,694	1,176 15 8	66 7 4	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	8,044 6 0	749 2 2	.....	.....

Sales during the week ending 6th June.

On the Bela and Khizer Serai road the laborers declined to buy the Government grain. They have since been informed that, unless they do, payment will be made them in grain only, instead of pice. As the works proceed, and the system of payment in Government grain gets better understood, the expenditure of Government grain will increase.

22. I may mention that I anticipate a very great falling off in laborers by next fortnight, in consequence of the agricultural necessities of the season.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

23. The following importation statement will show reported imports:—

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya ...	493	175	122	1,609	...	.....	431	2,830
Nowada ...	30	.....	.....	40	...	.....	40	110
Jehanabad ...	300	45	175	225	135	75	225	1,180
Aurungabad ...	150	.....	31	338	...	.....	145	664
Daoodnuggur ...	1,100	125	340	280	...	.....	130	1,975
Total ...	2,073	345	668	2,492	135	75	971	6,759

The total importations amount to 6,759 maunds, against 5,656 maunds in preceding fortnight. The increase has been general, except at Daoodnuggur, in the Aurungabad sub-division.

24. The importations at the sunder station bazar are 2,830 maunds, against 2,084 maunds in preceding fortnight.

25. Means of transport at this season of the year are very insufficient. This is owing to all agricultural oxen being engaged in ploughing up the country, and it is only the regular carrier-traders who have carts and bullocks available. I don't apprehend that this state of things will improve for some time to come.

26. I should be glad if Sir Richard Temple sees his way to supplying me with some Government transport to convey 75,000 maunds of grain recently ordered to Patna.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

27. The selected storage places are as follow:—

	Storage centres.						Quantity.	Total.
Gya	29,851	
Bela	3,012	
Sherghatty	4,279	
Uttree	3,930	
Bhelooa Chutti	991	
Tuccaree	2,004	
Futtehpore	991	
Imamgunge	1,435	
								46,493
Jehanabad	14,900	
Urwul	6,958	
Gundhor	3,059	
Kinjur	1,945	
Hoolosunge	2,000	
Khazi Serai	993	
								29,855
Nowada	21,460	
Kadrigunge	2,814	
Pukree Borwan	5,182	
Rujowlee	3,992	
Warisligunge	2,002	
								35,450
Aurungabad	18,869	
Ruffigunge	3,968	
Kootoomba	2,997	
War	4,556	
Daoodnuggur	4,973	
								35,364
Grand Total	147,162	

28. The Aurungabad sub-divisional officer has experienced great difficulty in getting transport from Bihta station, notwithstanding that he has raised the rates to 8 annas per maund. Of the 5,000 maunds lately sent to Bihta from North-Western Provinces, he has stored 1,640 maunds and 1,750 maunds are in transit, leaving 1,610 maunds at the station.

29. This I have directed my agent to forward to the Collector of Patna for transmission to north of the Ganges.

30. I annex statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

31. It will be observed that, whilst I have preserved the form of statement as prescribed by Government, I have amplified some of the columns, so that the direction in which the expenditure has been incurred may be seen at a glance.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allment.	Total quantity received and stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimate of expenditure during ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind.	Total.		
Gya	12th June	51,000	46,493	4,305	249	261	.....	4,815	3,000
Nowada	10th "	38,000	35,450	390	55	33	.....	484	300
Jehanabad	11th "	30,000	29,885	605	49	71	.....	816	500
Aurungabad	9th "	40,500	35,364	399	138	67	117	721	500
Total	...	154,500	147,162	5,796	491	452	117	6,834	4,390

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

32. *First, to deal in grain.*—These applications have been put a stop to by Government Order No. 3369—S.R., paragraph 4.

Second, for land improvement.—During the fortnight only one advance (for a pucca well) has been granted in the Jehanabad sub-division.

33. I annex a statement showing number of applications made up to date and how dealt with:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.					Pending.
				Applications Granted.	Rejected or withdrawn.	Returned to Com-missaries.	Total disposed of.		
Gya	2	32	34	9	25	.....	34	...	
Aurungabad	...	80	80	38	40	2	80	...	
Jehanabad	...	80	80	49	31	.....	80	...	
Nowada	29	18	47	4	30	.....	34	13	
Total	31	210	241	100	126	2	228	13	

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

34. In my last report I stated very fully what had been done from the commencement of operations, and what was being done in the matter of charitable relief. It will only, therefore, now be necessary for me to report the transactions of the past fortnight.

35. I may mention that the late bi-monthly (now monthly) statement and report furnished to the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta give all details. The annexed statement will show the number of persons relieved during the fortnight ending 12th June:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	5,702	343	8	6,053	432
Nowada	2,016	9	.....	2,025	144
Jehanabad	1,628	8	.....	1,636	117
Aurungabad	4,584	707	21	5,312	377
Total	13,930	1,067	29	15,026	1,070

36. A fresh relief-house has been opened at Bela.

37. It is anticipated that the number will increase under heading C of the Central Committee's circular. Under heading D, I continue to expect very few applications for relief, and there is no doubt that the country is being thoroughly searched for such cases.

38. The tehsildars were first sent out on a trial trip to become acquainted with their work, and when I had satisfied myself that they understood what I wished them to do, I distributed them throughout the district.

39. Each sub-division has now a supervisor and deputy supervisor, mainly employed in seeking out fit subjects for relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

40. The total expenditure as per last narrative (31st May) amounted to Rs. 1,13,145-5-3.
 41. During the fortnight under notice the following expenditure has been incurred:—

	Rs. A. P.
Salary of famine clerk for May	35 0 0
Paid to Poonie Saho to deal in grain	500 0 0
Paid to Bikum Singh	100 0 0
Total	635 0 0
<i>Abstract.</i>	
Establishment	35 0 0
Advance to private parties	500 0 0
Ditto for land improvement	100 0 0
Expenditure shown in last report	1,13,145 5 3
Grand total	1,13,780 5 3

No. 444—F., dated Arrah, the 15th June 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fourteenth narrative, for the fortnight ending the 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazars.

No scarcity of supplies is reported in the markets from any part of the district.

Kinds and prices of Grain selling at one or more specified principal Marts.

In Appendix A full particulars in regard to prices and kinds of grain selling at the chief marts in the district are given.

In the Arrah sub-division, as compared with the last return, at Arrah, Bendowlia, and Saha, prices have slightly risen, in Jugdispore there has been a fall in the price of wheat and barley.

In the Buxar sub-division the prices have remained on the whole steady, and are not unfavorable.

In the Sasseram sub-division the prices have slightly risen in Sasseram, Dehree, and Sheogunge, have remained steady at Akberpore, and fallen in Chennary.

In the Bhubbhooa sub-division the prices continue generally steady.

Rainfall.

At Arrah during the fortnight under report the rain-gauge has registered 8·48 inches, and rain appears to have fallen in most parts of the head-quarters sub-division.

From Buxar, rain is reported to have set in fairly on Tuesday last.

A rainfall of 2·09 inches has been reported at head-quarters in the Sasseram sub-division, and 1·11 in the Bhubooah sub-division. In these two sub-divisions the rain appears to have commenced from the beginning of the month, and to have continued in occasional showers up to the end of the fortnight.

At Arrah during the past week the rainfall has been unusually heavy.

Condition of the Crops.

Sugarcane and indigo have generally benefited by the late rain.

Since the 6th of June very little in the way of sowing has been carried on; on that date the Mirgissa Nakshattar commenced, and the natives of these parts have a superstitious dread of carrying on any agricultural operations during the first eight days of this Nakshattar. Previous to the 6th instant, during the Robhinee Nakshattar sowing in some places occurred. From this date (June 15th) bhaloi sowings will generally commence, the ground being nearly everywhere in a favorable condition for such sowings. In the table-land in the Sasseram sub-division both broadcast and nursery rice have been sown.

The mango crop is now being gathered, and may be considered a full average one.

Condition of the People.

There is no reputed change for the worse in the condition of the people since the date of the last narrative. No cases of actual misery and starvation have been brought to light. Small-pox still continues, but is on the decrease. From Sasseram, Mr. Eyre reports—"I have during the last week been over a large tract of pargannah Rohtas, high-land and low-land,—the condition of the people generally was satisfactory."

In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions the grain-thefts have been so few as to call for no notice. Two burglaries and one house-theft occurred in the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight under report. The burglaries (one of which was from the Sasseram golah, under police guards) were of over two maunds of grain each; the house-theft was of six seers. Only one case is reported from the Bhubooah sub-division, of one maund of wheat.

In Appendix B is given the comparative statement of crimes called for in Government Circular No. 4081, dated the 20th December 1873. As compared with the corresponding period of 1872, there has been a marked increase of 91 cases, and of 1873, an increase of 49 cases; this increase is noticed in the offences of "cattle-theft" and of "house-trespass and house-breaking with intent to commit theft."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

For full particulars in regard to relief works in progress, and number of laborers employed on each, *vide* Appendix C.

Government grain has been sold to the laborers employed on these works; details in regard to the amount so disposed of appear in a separate statement.

During the fortnight no fresh relief work has been started in the Arrah sub-division.

In the Buxar sub-division the chief work in progress is the cross-road from Saraya to Poorunda.

In regard to the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports—"The work on the road between Hatta and Durowli has been the only relief work carried on during the fortnight. From the information gathered during my recent visit to Rohtas pargannah, I conclude that no relief work is necessary in that locality for the present. Baboo Nund Lal Singh, a well-to-do zemindar, is constructing a stone dam across a mountain-stream, the Putatee, near Purcha, which runs through his estate there. He is employing between 100 and 200 workmen, and will employ as many as come to the work. The workmen are being paid mostly in kind. This work affords work to all in need thereof, and there is no necessity for Government to undertake any."

The sale of grain to the laborers is being carried on on the Hatta Durowli road, Jehanabad-Khiree road, Jehanabad-Baraon road, and Jehanabad-Bhubooah road. It will be extended to the Jehanabad-Mulhipore road this week.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The statement of the private importations of grain by rail to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions during the fortnight will follow.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight were—

By rail	...	...	...	1,282	maunds
Interior	...	...	...	2,487	"
Exterior	...	...	...	3,153	"
Total	...	...	6,872		"

These imports from the exterior are reported to be chiefly rice and gram from the Gurwa mart, in Palamow.

The imports into the Bhuboohah sub-division during the fortnight amounted to—

	Mds.	Srs.
By rail ...	...	94 25
Interior ...	...	1,143 15
Exterior ...	...	1,028 25
Total ...	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,266	25

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division have thus again decreased, and those into Bhuboohah again increased, in comparison with the previous fortnight, which showed a decrease and increase, respectively, as compared with the fortnight preceding it.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

Mr. Eyre reports—"Maunds 5,127 have been stored during the fortnight of the grain which has arrived at Zumneah, Buxar, and Doomraon from the North-Western Provinces. The rain has been so continued, and the river Kurumnassa and Durgati being in flood, carts have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting along. I have accordingly directed the receiving clerks to store the grain at the delivery-stations until a break occurs."

"In all up to date, of the 25,000 maunds, 20,603 maunds have been received at the delivery-stations. It is greatly to be regretted that this grain was not sent earlier; I anticipate great difficulty in getting it safely stored,—I proceed to Zumneah as soon as possible to see to its security and arrange for the most rapid transport obtainable."

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No advances have been made. In regard to this subject, the sub-divisional officer of Buxar remarks—"No fresh advances have been actually made in the fortnight, and I would notice that I am strongly impressed with the difficulty there will be in making sure that the money advanced either for the purchase of grain or improvements is fairly used in the way bargained for by Government. For instance, two men only, Suumber Ram and Ram Sarun Ram, have received from me Rs. 800 and Rs. 400, respectively, to purchase grain. I have called on them for their proofs that the money has been spent in the way specified in their agreements, by purchase from other districts: Ram Sarun Ram states that he bought his at Mirzapore, and brought it down by boat; he bought it from an agent of one of the large Mirzapore firms, but cannot give the man's name; the owner of the boat which brought it down lives somewhere in the east, and the boat has gone eastward. This is very vague and unsatisfactory. Suumber Ram states that he has had his grain sent from Delhi by rail. He is sorry he cannot show the receipt, because he has made it over to the station-master at Doomraon; enquiries have been made, but the station-master says he can trace no such grain, and I have to make further enquiries. I will send a separate report on this subject."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follow:—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	211	215	426	852	57
Gurhancee	82	39	13	134	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	293	254	439	986	66

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	278	68	.....	346	23
Gurhancee	...	Not received.			
Nonore	...	Not received.			

Spinning Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	...	126	13	139	9

Road-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah	260	216	66	542	36

In-door Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah Town	45	735	45	825	55

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874. 1733

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING C.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
	583	1,145	124	1,852	123

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	392	832	86	1,310	87
Gurhanee	.....	12	.....	12	1
Total	392	844	86	1,322	88

Gratuitous Distribution of Money.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah	45	390	90	525	35

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING D.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
	437	1,234	176	1,847	123
GRAND TOTAL	1,313	2,633	739	4,688	312

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the Canoongo have visited in the—

Arrah circle	...	...	...	...	22 villages.
Beheea "	...	...	...	...	21 "
Peroo "	...	...	...	...	39 "
Nonore "	...	...	...	...	15 "
				Total	97 "

In the Buxar sub-division the numbers relieved are as follow:—

HEADING B.

Cooked food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Chousah	70	110	16	196	17

HEADING C.

Rope-making at Poor-house.

	Men.	Total.
Chousah	44	44

Spinning Relief.

	Women.	Total.
Chousah	2	2

Total of persons under Heading C, 46.

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Buxar	118	218	...	336	24
Doomraon	56	56	...	112	8
Nowanuggur	140	168	...	308	22
Chousah	380	868	220	1,468	133
Berhampore	112	...	...	112	8
Total	694	1,422	220	2,336	195

Mr. Armstrong further reports that—"During the fortnight the Chousah poor-house has been working for the Chousah thana. I have a very intelligent man in charge, and am satisfied that it is being worked properly, and I hope to have the Buxar and Saraya poor-houses working, as I stated in my last, from the 15th instant. Wali Mohamed, the Chousah relief inspector, has visited 95 villages during the fortnight, and is confident that everything is going on right. Illahi Bux, the Doomraon relief inspector, has visited 98 villages, and Hujuthun Dubee, the new Buxar relief inspector, 90 villages, and they both report favorably also. They have all three got the names of the members of the committees and sub-committees resident in their respective thanas, and have been instructed to apply to the different members from time to time to know whether they have any fresh information to give."

The charitable relief operations in the Sasseeram and Bhubooh sub-divisions are—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseram	... 244	268	72	41
Kochus	... 45	17	28	6·5
Bhubooh	... 225	411	297	66·5
	514	696	397	114

Total number relieved under heading B, 1,607.

HEADING C.

Rope-making

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Average.
Sasseram	... 561	...	561	40
Kochus	... 28	...	28	2
Bhubooh	... 623	52	675	53
Chynepore	... 29	...	27	2
Mohunia	... 19	19	19	1·5
	1,339	71	1,410	88·5

Spinning Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	408 persons.
Bhubooh	...	...	165	"
Chynepore	...	...	179	"
Jehanabad	...	...	14	"
Mohunia	...	...	13	"
			779	

Weaving Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	44 persons.
Bhubooh	...	...	35	"
			79	"

Total of persons relieved under heading C during the fortnight, 2,268.

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Sasseram	... 13	127	2	142
Dinareh	...	20	...	20
Akberpore	...	5	...	5
Bhubooh	... 15	13	...	28
Mohunia	... 1	...	...	1
Chynepore	... 3	...	1	4
Chand	... 1	14	1	16
	33	179	4	216

Mr. Eyre further reports that—"The supervising relief officers of Dungair Nokh, in Sasseram, and of Ramgurh Bhubooh, in Bhubooh sub-division, have submitted their reports up to the 8th current. In the first sub-division, 73 villages more had been visited and 45 persons. In Bhubooh 114 villages had been visited and 82 persons. The supervisors of Sasseeram and Durgaoti circles have not sent in their reports as yet.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown
in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given 32,443 4 9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the Arrah sub-division—						
Repairs of Sahar golah .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3 8 0	
" of Sundais .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3 13 6	
" of Powna and Ageeon golahs .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0	
" of Gurhanee golah .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3 2 6	
" of Burdiha .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1 14 0	
Expenditure incurred in taking out bagas for removing white ants at Sahar golah .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	15 12 0	
In the Buxar sub-division—						
Advanced to Gopi Roy for the stacking of oat-straw purchased by Government .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	
Advanced to Dusruth Lal, golah-keeper of Saraya, for repairs of golah .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	
Advanced to Ramruttun Lal, golah-keeper of Sarenja golah, for repairs of golah .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	
Advanced to Rughoonath Pershad Itaree, golah-mohurrir, for repairs of golah .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	
Advanced to Ramsurun Lal, Mr. Eyre's koteugsht, for expenses relative to the carriage of grain .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	
Paid to Tupsee for golah rent for May 1874 .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	
Advanced to Amanut Khan, ghat manjbee, on account of despatching oat-straw to Chumpta ghat .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	125 0 *0	
Advanced to the Sub-Deputy Collector for current expenses .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2 12 3	
In the Sasseram and Bhuboolah sub-divisions—						
Paid to clerk, Durgaoiti, for the repairs of Durgaoti dépôt .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	
Purchase of service labels .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	
Paid to Bani Madhub, clerk at Zumuniah, for contingencies .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	
Paid to clerk at Durgaoti for contingencies .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	
Paid to Shunker Sahae, koteugsht, Doormraon, for contingencies .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	
Paid to Ram Surun Lal, koteugsht, Buxar, ditto .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	
Paid to Bokshi, Bhuboolah, for carriage of grain to relief works .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	
Paid to Bokshi, Jehanabad, ditto ditto .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	38 0 0	
Paid to Mohurri, Bubnoul, ditto ditto .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	
Paid to head-constable, Kochus, for the repairs of a bridge .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	
Paid to station-master, Zumuniah, railway fare for the trans- port of grain .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	10 3 0	
Paid carriage of grain from Ahroura road to Zumuniah .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	158 1 0	
Purchase of foolscap-paper for the use of office .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 7 6	
Paid to Nazir for the purchase of country paper .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	
Purchase of service labels .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	5 14 6	
Paid to Mohit Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of 1 bullock .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	
Paid to Bani Roy, ditto ditto .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	
Paid to Mohit Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of grain .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	30 13 0	
Paid to Bani Roy, ditto ditto .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	30 13 0	
Carriage of grain .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1 6 0	
Paid to Gouri Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of bullocks .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	
						632 10 0
Total expenditure during the fortnight .. .. ..	..	..	..	..		1,227 10 3
Grand total to end of fortnight .. .. ..	..	..	..	..		33,670 15 0

APPENDIX A.

Price-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

DIVISION.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
ARRAH		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	1. Arrah	14 4	11 0	18 4	17 0	17 8	18 4	17 0
	2. Bindowia	13 12	10 13	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	...
	3. Sahar	14 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...
BUXAR	4. Jugdispore	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...
	1. Buxar	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 8
	2. Doormraon	15 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	...	19 0	16 0
	3. Rughoonathpore	15 8	11 0	19 0	17 4	...	19 0	...
SASSERAM	4. Chousah	15 0	11 0	18 8	17 0	...	19 0	16 0
	1. Sasseram	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...
	2. Dehri	14 4	11 0	16 8	17 0	...	17 0	...
	3. Chennary	14 8	11 8	17 8	17 4	...	17 8	...
BHUBOOAH	4. Bhulabazar	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	29 0	...
	1. Bhuboolah	14 8	10 12	17 8	17 8	...	18 0	15 0
	2. Jehanabad	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	18 0	...
	3. Durgawutti	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	...
	4. Chynecpore	14 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	...
	5. Hafta	15 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	18 0	...

APPENDIX B.

*Comparative Statement of Crimes, as per Government Circular No. 4081, dated the
20th December 1873.*

DACOITY—

Headings 30 and 31 of	Month of May 1872	...	...	3
Crime Return A., Part I.	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	3
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of	Month of May 1872	...	...	1
Crime Return A., Part I.	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	3
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...

THEFT—

Heading 43, Crime Return A., Part I, excluding	Month of May 1872	...	...	34
cattle-theft.	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	44
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	81

Heading 35 of Crime Return, Part I, lurking	Month of May 1872	...	...	32
house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit theft.	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	63
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	76

Total of all three columns	Month of May 1872	...	...	69
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	111
	Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	160

APPENDIX C.

List of Relief-Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	6,582	2,047	445	9,074
" Keenmugur road	2,147	1,138	574	3,859
" Dero road	7,226	835	30	8,061
" Gudiani and Bulta road	2,265	510	348	3,123
Clearing, of Chundwa tank	712	230	61	1,013
Total	19,232	4,769	1,458	25,459
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Poorunda and Sarrya road	4,818	2,695	1,642	9,155
Repairs Buxar road	10	.....	.....	10
" Doomraon and Roopagur road	246	171	.....	417
Total	5,074	2,866	1,642	9,559
BHUBOOAH SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Bhubooh and Hatta road	437	298	50	755
" Khire and Jehanabad road	16,993	11,940	3,173	32,104
" Doorgawutti and Hatta	3,406	2,303	548	6,347
Burroon and Jehanabad	3,606	5,537	1,367	10,510
" Bhubooh and ditto	7,540	8,832	732	17,104
" Bhugwanpore to Calypore	3,062	4,869	165	8,096
" Hatta to Durwosh road	4,716	3,933	111	8,760
Total	30,850	37,712	6,144	83,706
SASSERAM SUB-DIVISION.				
Raising Khyra to Dehree road	1,947	578	.....	1,825
Bickram and Mohunia road	680	291	247	1,219
" Ditto and Sasseram	261	318	63	642
Total	2,188	1,187	311	3,686
UNDER D. P. W. { ARRAB SUB-DIVISION				
Under D. P. W. ... { Buxar	16,255	4,096	1,049	21,394
Bhuooah	4,618	2,905	1,642	8,165
Sasseraam	35,134	33,779	6,633	74,946
Sasseraam	1,927	869	248	3,044
Total	58,134	41,333	8,972	108,439
UNDER SUB-DIVISIONS. { BUXTAR SIGNAL OFFICERS.				
Arrah	2,977	749	469	4,135
Buxar	256	171	.....	427
Bhuooah	4,716	3,933	111	8,760
Sasseraam	261	318	63	642
Total	8,210	5,171	583	18,984
Grand Total	60,344	46,504	9,555	122,403
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS EMPLOYED UNDER D. P. W.				
{ On piece-work	55,901	39,968	7,801	103,760
{ On daily wages	2,143	1,305	1,171	4,679
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DIVISIONS. { SIGNAL OFFICERS.	5,945	4,881	235	10,841
{ On piece-work	2,265	510	348	3,123
{ On daily wages .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c.—UNDER COURT OF WARDS .....	.....	.....	Nil	.....
Total	66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403
Total on piece-work	61,938	44,629	836	114,601
Total on daily wages	4,408	1,875	1,510	7,809
GRAND TOTAL	66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Shahabad District
for the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.*

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.										Estimated grain remaining in store.	
			Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.		By sale to the public or labourers.		By grain advances or distribution in any shape.		By payment in kind to labourers.		Total.			
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.		
Arrah sub-division.	13th June 1874	Mds. S. C.	22,300 0 0	22,300 0 0	180 0 0	61 5 0	Nil.	Nil.	241 5 0	Nil.	200			
Buxar sub-division.	Ditto	20,935 18 4	20,935 18 4	172 7 4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	172 7 4	Nil.	200			
Bassegram and Buxoobagh sub-division.	Ditto	40,000 0 0	29,079 0 0	402 14 15	86 96 3	10	Nil.	589 11 6	4,400	1,002 23 10	4,400	1,070		
	Total	83,235 0 0	72,314 18 4	844 22 9	148 1 3	10	Nil.							

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 453F, dated Arrah, the 17th June 1874.

Memo. by—W. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad.

SUBMITTED to the Commissioner of Patna, in continuation of the narrative for the fortnight ending 13th June.

Statement of food-grain imported by rail during the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

OUTWARDS.

STATION.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAHL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES.			GRANED TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.		
Arrah ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	338	338	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	338	338	338
Behees ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	27	27	221	128	340	... ...	221	155	376
Rugoonathpore ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	90	90	... ...	... ...	... ...	90	90
Doomraon ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	170	170
Buxar	312 170 482	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,458	1,458	... ...	548	548	512 2,171 2,483	
Total ...	312 170 482	365	365	291	1,071	1,892	548	548	533 2,954 3,457	

INWARDS.

Arrah	1,076	106	1,176	...	8,059	8,059	2,583	2,583	...	7,054	7,054	...	8,900	8,900	1,076 26,696 27,772	
Behees	1,190	191	1,381	...	286	336	169	1,164	1,324	98	3,768	4,000	3,258	5,449 8,727
Rugoonathpore ...	2,762	... 2,762	... 2,762	...	92	92	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	351	... ...	351	3,119 92 3,305
Doomraon ...	1,104	226	1,330	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	221	10,814	11,035	1,325	11,040	12,365
Buxar	1,545	916	2,456	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	22,868	22,868	1,545	23,784	25,326
Total ...	7,674	1,453	9,107	...	8,457	8,457	369	3,747	3,907	898	10,822	11,729	572	42,382	42,154 10,514 67,081 77,395	

ARRAH,
The 17th June 1874.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1685F., dated Mozufferpore, the 17th June 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajeeapore, Taipore, and Sudder sub-divisions for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In Hajeeapore sub-division prices are nearly the same that they were on the 30th ultimo, and sales of Government grain at relief works have had a good effect on markets in

Mhoweh thana, where the sub-divisional officer was assured by the bunnahabs some time ago that there was no grain in the bazar.

3. In Tajpore sub-division prices have remained almost stationary "the only noticeable feature being," as the sub-divisional officer remarks, "a very slight rise in the price of rice in some markets, and a cheapening of barley and grain." The latter circumstance is considered satisfactory as implying that importations have not fallen off.

4. In the Sudder sub-division the price of rice has fallen $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers, while that of wheat has risen half a seer in the rupee. The prices of other grains have not varied, notwithstanding that a considerable amount of Government grain has been brought into consumption. In the early part of last week I recommended sales of Government grain in Mozafferpore town, and the amount sold daily has averaged 289 maunds. This is less than I expected to sell, but the result is perhaps natural enough when it is remembered that outside the town Government rice is sold at certain golahs at 12 seers the rupee, while in the town the price has been fixed by the order of Government at 10 seers. I do not myself see that any advantage can be gained by maintaining this distinction, and should be glad of permission to sell everywhere at the same rate. The manager of Ottar factory (10 miles distant from Mozafferpore) assures me that residents of the town come to buy rice at his golah, because it is sold two seers cheaper than in Mozafferpore.

5. Although the bunnahabs of the town have reduced the price of rice in consequence of the Government sales, I do not propose to discontinue them at present. I know from experience that they will again raise the price directly the Government grain is withdrawn from the market; and that if real relief is to be afforded to the distressed town-people, sales must be constant and regular. It is only the large dealers who dislike our sales: the small bunnahabs to a man affirm that they are necessary, and are anxious that they should be made more largely. The latter declare, too, that existing private stocks are not one-tenth of what they usually are, and ought to be, at this season of the year.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 18th instant.

NAME OF MART.	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millets.	Maize, or Indian-corn.	Gram.
Hajeeapore	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mhoweh	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Tajpore	13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mozafferpore	11	14	10	...	13	14

7. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows:—

Hajeeapore	...	...	...	73
Tajpore	...	...	...	30
Mozafferpore	...	...	...	232

The falls have varied very much throughout these sub-divisions. In several parts of the Sudder sub-division the fall has been as much as two or three inches, while in other places it has been less than an inch. At Lalgunge I understand that eight inches of rain fell one day in a few hours, though at Hajeeapore there was scarcely a drop.

8. In most parts of these sub-divisions the rain has been sufficient to enable the ryots to cultivate and sow their lands. During the last week I have been over more than 200 miles of country in the Sudder and Hajeeapore sub-divisions, and everywhere I have found cultivation going on vigorously. A great deal of waste land is being brought under cultivation, and seed, though procured at much expense and with some difficulty, has apparently been obtained in sufficient quantities. In Tajpore sub-division the dhan in the lower thurs to the south and south-east is said to "show a magnificent promise." The dhan sown on higher lands, and which had begun to suffer, has been freshened, and the clay soils are now soft enough to be prepared for transplanted rice.

From those circles of the Sudder sub-division which I have not visited during the fortnight, viz. Toorkie, Belsund, Rajkund, Kattra, and Gaighattee, I have received most satisfactory reports regarding cultivation of lands. Throughout these circles active preparations for sowing are being made, and in many places Indian-corn and rice have been already sown.

On the whole I may say that, with the exception of tracts liable to inundations, the country looks as well as could be wished, and it is quite evident that the relief works have not induced the people to neglect their fields.

9. The condition of the people is generally satisfactory in Hajeeapore and Tajpore sub-divisions, where the attendance at relief works is still comparatively small. It is almost a truism now to say that the numbers on these works afford the surest test of the condition of the lower classes, and that as long as the works are thinly attended, there can be no severe distress in their neighbourhood. The deserted state of the relief works in some circles of

Hajeeapore sub-division conclusively proves (what I have myself frequently observed elsewhere) that persons who are not in the habit of working on roads and tanks will not accept such employment until compelled to do so by sheer want of food.

In the Sudder sub-division there has been no increase of distress, but wherever relief works have been temporarily closed, the villagers have felt the withdrawal of Government assistance, and have begged hard that the works may be reopened. I have therefore directed circle officers to provide employment liberally, as the only object of closing works was to ensure the cultivation of fields, and cultivation, as I have already said, has been going on most actively and widely. I was much struck during my recent tour with the very large numbers of women and children working in the western circles. In the Motteopore circle, for instance, there were on the 11th instant no less than 4,593 women and 3,761 children, against 4,819 men on the works. I have no doubt that many cultivators work in their fields, while their women and children are employed in earning subsistence for all.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

Sudder sub-division	...	...	...	166,386
Tajpore	"	...	...	10,774
Hajeeapore	"	...	...	5,099
			Grand Total	182,259

Statements are given in the Appendix.

11. Now that the rains have commenced it will not be possible much longer to carry on tank works. I expect, however, that we shall be able to provide work on roads, especially village roads, for several weeks in many circles. At present there is no difficulty about the matter.

12. Payments in grain have now been introduced in all circles of the Sudder sub-division, and the ensuing fortnight may be expected to show the results of the system in full operation. Owing to the very large number of relief works in some circles, there was much difficulty in putting the system thoroughly in force.

In nearly all the circles of Hajeeapore and Tajpore sub-divisions grain payments are now made.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

13. Large fleets of boats laden with private grain daily pass up the Gonduk, and importations are steadily increasing. The recent addition of 2,18,000 maunds to the previous three allotments for the Sudder sub-division will cause the contractors' carts to be employed in the transport of Government grain for a longer period than was anticipated; but to show that private traders might have done very much more during the last few months than they attempted to do, I may mention that all the small bunnias to whom grain is advanced for sale by circle officers, contrive to supply carts for its conveyance from the Sudder golas to their own villages. The employment of small bunnias is not only greatly beneficial to them and the public, but it tends to make the large holders of grain more reasonable in their demands.

In Tajpore sub-division inland traffic is said to have become easier.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

14. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows:—

	Mds.
Hajeeapore sub-division	5,170
Tajpore	20,753
Sudder	2,51,619

I propose to store the greater portion of the last allotment of grain in the opium godown at Mozufferpore.

The quantity of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight was 34,361 maunds. Detailed statements regarding its disposal are given in the Appendix. The quantity is some 40,000 maunds short of my estimate, but an explanation of the discrepancy may be found in my 12th paragraph. Some officers, too, are still very reluctant to sell freely, and say that if they attempted to meet the demand they would run through a lakh of maunds in a month.

E.—ADVANCES.

15. There has been a great improvement under this head, especially in the circles administered by planters, where a good deal of grain has been advanced to ryots. A large number of very useful native officers from the North-Western Provinces are now employed under circle officers in the Sudder sub-division, in connection with the making of advances, which I hope will be completed by the end of the month. The Tajpore officer has now made a good beginning in this direction, but nothing has been done in Hajeeapore.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

16. The number of persons daily receiving charitable relief have somewhat increased during the fortnight, being as follows:—

Hajeeapore sub-division	...	...	...	...	2,501
Tajpore	"	...	...	...	2,588
Sudder	"	...	...	...	11,146

The above figures include persons employed in cotton spinning, &c.
Detailed statements are appended.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

17. Statement showing the financial results of Sudder, Hajeeapore, and Tajpore sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874:—

	Rs. As. P.
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	8,560 0 0
Storage, including buildings and repairs	1,051 4 3
Charitable relief	14,171 0 0
Miscellaneous	118 12 0
Transport of Government grain	1,99,672 4 3
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	5,580 9 0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots	400 0 0
Advances on account of giving loans to ryots	5,000 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	500 0 0
Relief works	81,710 0 0
Purchase of grain by Government	5,080 9 0
Total	3,21,844 6 6

E.

Statement showing advances made from Sudder, Hajeeapore, and Tajpore sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

	Rs. As. P.
Advances on account of giving loans to ryots	5,000 0 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	5,580 9 0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots...	400 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	500 0 0
Total	11,480 9 0

Statement of laborers employed in Muzafferpore sub-division for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers during fortnight.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.	
			out of this is 14,268.	
Sudder	28,507	34,552		Statement up to 11th June.
Under Doudpore factory	244	151	"	6th "
" Bheekhumpore factory	7,376	7,751	"	6th "
Kantee	21,844	20,065	"	11th "
Motipore	13,206	13,173	"	11th "
Sahibgunge	9,502	8,851	"	11th "
Dooria	8,517	9,056	"	11th "
Serraya	10,783	5,117	"	11th "
Jaintpore	8,146	6,561	"	10th "
Toorkie	10,258	10,258		Fortnightly totals only given.
Belsund	3,760	2,861		Statement up to 11th June.
Rajkhund	19,842	22,914	"	11th "
Kuttra	3,520	3,520		Fortnightly totals only given.
Gaihattee	1,314	322		Statement up to 10th June.
Otar	15,069	18,026	"	12th "
Under Executive Engineer	2,798	3,228	"	12th "
Total	164,686	166,386		

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Charitable Relief for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

Names of Circles.	Gratuitous Relief. B.		Relief to Brahmins, &c. D.		Cotton spinning, &c. C.		Total B. C. D.		Quantity of grain spent during fortnight.
	Daily average number.		Daily average number.		Daily average number.		Daily average number.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Mds. S. C.
Sudder Circle, including Moznifpore town.	803	66	.....	.....	89	.....	892	66	78 19 0
Toorkee	233	33	.....	.....	10	.....	243	33	32 13 0
Belsund*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jeytpore	172	67	.....	.....	41	.....	213	67	42 14 0
Doorah	874	264	3	.....	11	.....	888	264	348 24 0
Sahehgunge	525	227	1	1	.....	.....	526	228	111 50 0
Kauti	489	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	185	Paid in cash.
Rajkhund	458	257	145	34	269	.....	867	291	79 8 0
Gaighattee	471	218	.....	.....	422	.....	893	218	Not stated.
Motipore	369	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	6	Paid in cash.
Kuttrah	1,629	841	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,629	841	Not stated.
Ottar	....	....	Number relieved not mentioned.						29 28 0
Serraya	1,089	799	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,089	799	8 6 0 And rest paid in cash.
Total	7,112	3,013	149	35	842	.....	8,098	3,048	730 22

* Return not received.

MOZUFPERPORE SUB-DIVISION.
 Statement of Grain Alotted, Stored, and Consumed, for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.										Estimated grain remaining on hand for next fortnight.	Remarks.		
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Total quantity stored, exclusive of grain remaining in Government granaries.	Total allotment made to districts.	By sales to the public or labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to labourers.	Total.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.				
Montfegore Galah ...	11 and 12th June 1874.	2,76,980	0	0	50,301	0	0	6,986	20	0	389	12	0		
Sudder circle		
Chajun	11th ditto	... ..	16,014	0	0	469	32	0	863	3	0
Kuttish	10th ditto	... ..	20,431	0	0	1,231	4	0	94	21	0
Torkee	11th ditto	... ..	40,754	0	0	32,528	0	0	615	37	0
Belaund	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	83	6	0
Palphund	15,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	17	20	0
Kastee	11th ditto	... ..	15,000	0	0	1,674	20	0	... ..	... ..	... ..
Rigdiye out-work	11th ditto	... ..	10,000	0	0	287	14	0	35	16	0
Metipore circle	11th ditto	... ..	15,000	0	0	3,677	14	0	... ..	... ..	... ..
Sahilgunge	11th ditto	... ..	24,731	0	0	1,052	19	0	438	38	0
Doorish	11th ditto	... ..	15,600	0	0	14,782	0	0	348	24	0
Senayn	11th ditto	... ..	15,000	0	0	6,525	0	0	8	6	0
Jantijone	10th ditto	... ..	10,000	0	0	No return.	... ..	... ..	173	28	0
Ganghattee	12th ditto	... ..	25,000	0	0	6,063	0	0	2,135	0	0
Ottar	10,000	0	0	No return.	... ..	... ..	718	19	0
Total	6,07,002	0	0	2,561,019	0	0	31,703	50	0
										2,541	11	0	2,152	26	0
										20,364	2	0	56,794	19	0
										2,27,146	0	0	80,000	0	0

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Name of Work.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of dependents on charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

SHAPORE CIRCLE.

MR. J. SMITH,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Mahomedpore Alium	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Mirza Gundharpur	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Akhtarpore	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto Mithorapore	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto Shabapore	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto Bitomly	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
7 Ditto Baripore Mircha	.....	.....	.....	384	.....	.....	384	.....	.....	.....
8 Ditto Asudipore Maylurah	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
9 Ditto Chandporeh	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....
10 Ditto Sadcolalipore	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....
11 Ditto Shahnapore Mircha	.....	.....	.....	82	34	58	82	34	58	58
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,054	34	58	1,054	34	58	274

CHUTWARA CIRCLE.

MR. J. D. BLAKE, Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Dhunraj	.....	.....	.....	130	54	18	130	54	18	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	130	54	18	130	54	18	273

KARHARI CIRCLE.

MR. W. CAMPBELL,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Bitomly	.....	.....	.....	10	12	1	10	12	1	1
2 Ditto Bucksawan	.....	.....	.....	25	14	1	25	14	1	1
3 Ditto Robhan	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	18	1	1	1
4 Ditto Sarwan	.....	.....	.....	39	42	12	30	1	12	12
Total	.....	.....	.....	83	7	5	83	7	5	225

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.

MR. R. PARK,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Malianah	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Chuptah	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Dhunputte	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Ditto Narayenpore	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	7	2	1	7	2	1	150

BHATONLIAH CIRCLE.

MR. W. O. MACGREGOR,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Pakpoly	.....	.....	.....	26	19	11	26	19	11	.....
2 Ditto Luchmeenaraon	.....	.....	.....	58	28	15	52	28	15	.....
3 Ditto Baria Roop	.....	.....	.....	35	21	13	35	21	13	.....
4 Ditto Misgulah	.....	.....	.....	39	25	15	39	22	13	.....
5 Ditto Gisnagoril	.....	.....	.....	33	29	15	33	29	15	.....
6 Ditto Bishunpore Mamoa	.....	.....	.....	51	26	16	51	26	16	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	236	145	83	236	145	83	322

SINGHIAH CIRCLE.

MR. C. H. POPE,—Superintendent.

1 Tank-digging at Shalikpoorah	.....	.....	.....	51	24	9	51	24	9	.....
2 Ditto J-intpore	.....	.....	.....	33	6	33	33	6	6	.....
3 Ditto Manickpore Puckree	.....	.....	.....	89	41	18	89	41	18	.....
4 Ditto Kunth	.....	.....	.....	33	19	10	33	19	10	8
5 Ditto Sirampore	.....	.....	.....	38	6	38	38	6	6	.....
6 Ditto Gurniah	.....	.....	.....	166	110	26	166	110	26	.....
7 Ditto Kasulpore	.....	.....	.....	147	70	23	147	70	23	.....
8 Ditto Arthoulee	.....	.....	.....	90	40	18	90	40	18	.....
9 Ditto Bishunpore	.....	.....	.....	28	11	11	28	11	11	.....
10 Ditto Chink Salih	.....	.....	.....	28	22	11	28	22	11	.....
11 Ditto Barhan	.....	.....	.....	30	24	11	30	24	11	.....
12 Ditto Bissenspore	.....	.....	.....	64	19	.....	64	19	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	837	454	153	837	454	153	400

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.—(Continued.)

HAJEEPORE CIRCLE.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Name of relief work.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of recipients on chartable relief	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
1 Tank-digging at Digghi No. 1	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Digghi No. 2	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Chundalib	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto Hajeeapore	411	60	31	411	60	31	411	60	31	.....
Total	455	60	31	455	60	31	455	60	31	850	

CHUTWARAH (UNDER MR. G. D. BLAKE).

1 Repairing of Shapore road	343	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	.....
2 " " of Lalgunge road	196	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....

KARAHARI (UNDER MR. W. CAMPBELL).

1 Repairing of Bitanly road	223	27	72	223	27	72	223	27	72
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SINGHIAH (UNDER MR. C. H. POPE).

1 Repairing of Ropernah Road	76	48	22	76	48	22	76	48	22
2 " " of Arthenley Road	27	11	4	27	11	4	27	11	4	.....
3 " " of Mohnah Road	21	7	4	21	7	4	21	7	4	.....
4 " " of Ramdoule Road	12	9	14	12	9	14	12	9	14	.....
5 " " of Haharo Road	40	6	3	40	6	3	40	6	3	.....
6 " " of Shampore Road	28	2	1	28	2	1	28	2	1	.....
Total	966	110	116	966	110	116	966	110	116	.....
Grand total	3,788	846	465	3,788	846	465	3,788	846	465	2,561

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF GRAIN.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the golahs of Hajeeapore sub-division for the fortnight ending 14th June 1874

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total Allotment of Government grain.	Total Quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transported to other districts.			Total Quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.		
			Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajeeapore	14th June 1874.	16,000	1,832 21 12	128 20 0	.....	128 20 0	.....	128 20 0
Mohoa		.....	2,855 9 0	36 33 0	801 12 4	838 5 4	.....	.....
Lalgunge		.....	209 0 0	39 0 0	.....	39 0 0	.....	.....
Shapool		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarsayi		.....	232 17 8	.....	215 19 12	215 19 12	.....	.....
Bhatoulee		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karhari		.....	.....	19 20 8	.....	19 20 8	.....	19 20 8
Total		.....	5,129 8 4	214 33 8	1,016 32 0	1,231 25 8	.....	.....

* A large quantity of grain has been received during the last week into the sub-division, but as no returns have been received from the different golahs, the amount cannot be shown here.

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX A. OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Work.	NUMBER ON DAILY WAGES.			NUMBER ON PIECE-WORK.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Tajpore ...	4 tanks 1 Bachghat road ...	644	163	100	105	163	103	644	163	103
Dhalac ...	12 tanks 1 Poosah and Mouafferjore road	474	24	113	83	474	24	113	83	83
Poosah ...	7 Tanks Birwhee road ... Birwhee embankment ... Balwa bund ... Balwa road ... Poosah road ...	894	45	240	27	89	27	1,124	45	27
Jitwarpore ...	3 Tanks 1 Jitwarpur and Dulsingserai road.	4	10	73	... Returns not received.	... 71	4	10	... 55	... 55
Bahlepore	8 Tanks Bahlepore road ... Balwara and Shimpore road ... Samarwara and Lama road ...	43	41	42	73	11	13	116	32	32
Dulsingserai	4 Tanks 1 Dulsingserai and Pembarhardia road ... Dulsingserai and Narhar road ... Ganges embankment ...	12	8	12	267	... 80	... 80	270	8	12
Harsingpore	1 Tank Harsingpore village road ...	320	121	80	36	14	159	36	14	57
Shahpore Undi	1 Tank Maliwa and Dulsingserai road ...	27	... 107	... 107	2,031	52	67	2,031	52	57
	Total ...	13	... 13	... 13	... 13	... 13	... 13	8,599	1,231	954

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B. OF GRAIN.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO DATE.						Estimated grain received of the month of April.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By partitions in any shape.	By alliance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain expenditure of the month of April.	
Tajpore ...	1st May.	10,000	2,895 20 0	125 0 0	245 18 12	... 133	14 12	503 33 8	... 17,075 20 0	Mds.
Poosah ...	1st May.	8,500	*8,500 0 0	67 28 0	65 22 10	466 0 0	895 10 8	1,484 21 2	... 10,060	Uncertain as my allotment has been reduced.
Chandchaur ...	12,000									
Arangar ...	8,000									
Bahlepore ...	24,000									
Shahpore Undi ...	10,000									

* There was actually stored at Poosah ...
The difference between this and figures shown in column 4 is considered available for that part of the Sudder sub-division near Poosah.

C. T. WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 689, dated Durbhunga, the 15th June 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE Esq., Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative report of scarcity and relief for the three Sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Durbhunga, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. We have now passed from the brassy heat of the 29th of May into the rainy season. Day by day in the earlier part of this past fortnight, the rain clouds came gathering from the east, and have since given us copious showers day and night, breathing agricultural life into the whole population. Ploughs are everywhere at work. Cultivation seed, of which, according to the statement of every villager, not a maund was forthcoming in some villages, has mysteriously appeared everywhere, and the greater part of the country will, by the time these lines leave the office, have been sown. In Mudhoobunnee seed-grain is selling at Rs. 2 per maund in the bazar. In all the lower lands, wide expanses of dhan are to be

seen green and refreshing ; the mango crop has turned out far better than was anticipated, and suttoo and mango-quash mixed, will form the midday meal of many thousands for the next month.

3. From the Durbhunga narrative I extract the following :—

" Everywhere I went I found ploughing actively going on, mostly, however, in lands which produce the bhadoi crop. In Bahera, I am informed, over half of the crop has been sown. Lands not usually filled with this crop have been sown with it, in preference to keeping them for their usual crop, rice. This is a significant fact. Dhan has been sown more largely in the eastern parts of Bahera and in Singhi than elsewhere. The reports are reassuring as regards the condition of this dhan."

" The people are gaining heart greatly. The rains seem to have put life into them. The applications for seed-grain have become few. The people know they will be better employed in sowing the seed they possess. I never did believe there was much cause for apprehension on the question of sufficiency of seed-grain in the hands of the people."

4. From Poopree the accounts are very encouraging :—

" During the last fortnight we have had frequent falls of rain, notably on the 5th instant, when four inches fell in the space of a few hours at Poopree. On my last ride through the sub-division (within the last week), I everywhere found agricultural operations in full swing. Dhan, murwa, sama, sathi, makai, urhur, were everywhere being sown; and although want of seed is in places complained of, yet a good shower has a wonderful effect in bringing it to light. A few days ago two maliks, sharers in the same village, applied to me for advances. One of them hoped that I would lend him Rs. 4,000 to buy dhan-seed for his ryots; the other opportunely enough wished me to purchase dhan-seed from himself which was stored in the village in question. I proposed to advance No. 1 some grain, and that he should exchange it with No. 2 for seed, so they both went away sorrowful, for it was cash that they both wished for."

5.—Price-current for the fortnight under report.

Name of place.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
Durbhunga	11½ to 12	.....	12 to 13½	13	.....	12½
Bahera	13	.....	12 to 13½	16	.....	16½
Bahera	10½	.....	12 to 13½	13	.....	13
Singhiya	10½	.....	12 to 13½	12½	.....	12½
Mudhoobunnee	10	.....	9 to 10	12	12	12
Ladua	9	.....	11 to 13½	12	.....	.....
Hassakhi	13	.....	10 to 11	.....	.....	13
Khalia	10	.....	10 to 11	13	.....	.....
Khajowree	11	16	11 to 14	14	14	13
Benipatti	10	.....	11 to 13½	15	.....	13
Modypore	9	15	11 to 13½	15	13	12
Andhraamut	not received.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lopetha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poopree	15	.....	12 to 13	15	16	15
Seetamurree	11	14	9 to 10	13½	12½	14
Shewur	12	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Jallah	12	.....	12 to 13	13	.....	14
Sunburst	10½	15½	10½ to 11½	15½	.....	15

5. Condition of the people.—As the year progresses there is the less to report. The old tales of suffering, distress and emaciation are of the past. The grain has reached its destination. All vacancies have been filled. Every department has fallen into a working groove. The rainfall has been copious. The prospects of the coming crops are good, and there is but little to form the material or groundwork of a narrative.

6. The sub-divisional officer of Mudhoobunnee reports : " The condition of the people can now be pronounced to be, on the whole, very satisfactory." Mr. Wight, who has recently taken charge of the Kutehra circle, writes : " It would be impossible for any one unacquainted with the facts to discover from an inspection of the villages that there had been distress."

The Magistrate of Durbhunga reports the condition of those in the receipt of gratuitous relief as satisfactory. " A careful examination of this class, village-by-village, has been undertaken, with the result that a large number have been reduced who are now quite capable of earning their own bread."

7. Medical scrutiny of all classes, including the paupers, has been undertaken by Dr. MacDonell, through the Poopree circle. The following are the percentages :—

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Condition.	Amongst persons on charitable relief.	Laboring population.	
			Normal	Under-fed
POOPREE	Normal	27	94.75	89
	Under-fed	59	4.75	9.3
	Emaciated	14	5	1.7
SEEDNUGGAR	Normal	41	90	88.7
	Under-fed	34	10	13.1
	Emaciated	25	.....	3.2
CHERIUT	Normal	35	85	80
	Under-fed	44	15	18
	Emaciated	21	.....	2

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Condition.	Amongst persons on charitable relief.	Laboring popu- lation.
PARIHAR	Normal	36	94 84·5
	Under-fed	41	6 11·7
	Emaciated	23	..... 3·8
SOORSUND	Normal	30	83 72
	Under-fed	57	15·66 24
	Emaciated	13	1·33 4
JALEH	Normal	40	90 83
	Under-fed	38	10 14
	Emaciated	22	.....
NOURUNGA	Normal	24	94 79
	Under-fed	44	4 13
	Emaciated	32	2 8
BUNGAON	Normal	33	94 86
	Under-fed	54	6 12·3
	Emaciated	13	..... 1·7

8. This is for the whole of the relief circles of this sub-division. The normal condition here ranges from 72 to 86, whilst in the more distressed tracts of Durbhunga the conditions were, for normal, 55·5 only. The under-fed here range from 59 to 14, although in one case, the northern one at Soorsund, this class is quoted at 24. The average for the same class at Durbhunga is 23·4.

In Mudhoobunnee, the numbers receiving tickets have been largely increased during the fortnight, as the relief officers have taken over the distribution of relief from the Raj officers.

9. While Dr. MacDonell has run through the Poopree circles, Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, has done the same in Seetamurhee. He reports the entire absence of disease out of 50 children found in a gathering of 500 persons. At Amoa 10 only were emaciac, and 3 emaciated. I personally attach great weight to these figures, as being evidence to those who saw the earlier state of the population in March, of how really effective must have been the circle relief arrangements, when in a distant corner of a great division, away on the frontier of Nepaul, only 1½ per cent. of children are found at all approaching emaciation.

RELIEF WORKS.

10. The system of payment in grain has been everywhere introduced, except in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, where no steps up to date have been taken. To give effect to the Government orders, Hattee, which was behindhand in this respect, has picked up ground. Mr. Aikman writes: "I have been told by the laborers that they prefer it to money payments, and the system is reported on all hands to work well. In the case of the Public Works Department, the officer in charge of the work sends a receipt to the nearest golahdar for the amount of grain that may be required; no mates are employed, but the amount due to each gang is weighed out by a paid bunniah, and made over to the headman."

11. In the case of village tanks, payments are made for the whole quantity of work measured, the laborers keeping their own tally and taking their shares.

The rain has partially stopped the work all over these three sub-divisions. In Narayah the rain has been falling steadily every day, and large tracts of low lands are under water. In the drier lands of Poopree, the demands of agriculture have sent the figures of work-people from 25,000 to 14,463. In Mudhoobunnee the numbers have been rapidly decreasing. During the fortnight, from 153,000, the numbers have gone down to 127,000, whilst on Public Works there are 79,000 against 106,000, a total decrease of 63,000.

12. I admit I am puzzled by these figures, and the only conclusion to be gathered is that, of the 232,000 persons hitherto at work, only 63,000 were either ploughmen, or immediately in possession of land which required their attention, the rest having no agricultural employment. This can hardly be the case.

Regarding payment in grain, Mr. Magrath writes: "The late orders of Government have not yet had time to percolate through the sub-division."

13. In the Durbhunga Sub-division there is a diminution on the works of 21,000 persons *in numbers*. We have in this sub-division the assurance that all labor is now being paid in grain, both by the Department Public Works and the circle officers, and yet only 17,000 maunds of grain have been expended under this head. As an equivalent for the money generally expended, this amount should have been nearly trebled.

It may be the case, as explained by the Magistrate, that the group inspectors first expended the money they had in their hands, and then commenced grain payments; or it may result, as I anticipate, that grain having less attractions than money for purposes of misappropriation, we may discover that the grain payments are cheapest for the Government in more ways than one.

14. The following statement gives the daily average of laborers on relief :—

Name of Sub-division.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	Public Works.		Circle Officers.		Court of Wards.	
		Task- work.	Daily wages.	Task- work.	Daily wages.	Task- work.	Daily wages.
Mudhoobunnee	232,719	69,787	9,365	73,191	80,376	...	...
Durbhunga	391,451	40,925	...	287,180	10,593	52,653	100
Seetamurhee	56,102	17,280	3,380	26,430	9,012	...	...
Poopree	14,463	...	...	14,463	...	...	...
Naraya	8,243	...	...	* 8,243	...	...	...
Add other figures for Naraya, just received	85,530	8,750	...	65,468	...	11,312	...
Total	788,508	136,742	12,745	474,975	99,981	63,965	100

* Complete returns not received.

Consumption and Grain Sales.

15. *Poopree*—The sales in the northern circles are not as extensive as it was anticipated they would be, now that the Nepalese are allowed to buy freely. Mr. Forbes lately visited Siripur in Nepaul, and found country rice of a superior quality selling in the hâts at about the same price as cleaned Government rice. It would appear that the Nepalese bunnias have been guided by the Government price and quite prepared to undersell us slightly. Mr. Forbes reports that it is quite clear the stocks of country rice across the frontier has never yet run so low as on this side. In Durbhunga the demand for Government grain has slackened, although it is still considerable. The introduction of grain wages, which are now general, has deprived the grain dealers of a large number of customers, and has made the trade hesitate in their purchases.

16. If I analyse the figures of these sales I find that in the Durbhunga Sub-division, the largest sales have been in Durbhunga, Mahomedpore, and Hyaghat, Tulee; Hattee sub-division at Dasocta and Singhia.

17. The following statement shows the comparative sales for the past and the present fortnight :—

Name of Circle.	For fortnight ending 30th May.	For fortnight ending 13th June.
Durbhunga	19,210	24,227
Mahomedpore	28,920	38,944
Hyaghat	15,223	22,755
Warisnuggur	3,155	7,804
Bundhar	1,478	2,247
Dosowta	12,568	18,796
Gungdah	5,156	9,214
Rohur	3,748	8,865
Singhiya	9,714	11,518
Hirnee	1,312	2,113
Hussunpur	2,425	5,062
Lehera	2,101	2,500
Total	1,02,010	1,54,045

This shows an increase of sales in every circle.

18. In Mudhoobunnee the figures of comparative sales are as follows :—

NAME.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	
		Sales to the public.	Sales to the public.
Mudhoobunnee	19,105	71,746	
Oomgaon	12,338	21,557	
Bukwah	44,022	48,105	
Moteepur	11,569	19,112	
Jhungharpur	23,269	35,839	
Kuchra	1,606	24,603	
Total	1,11,909	2,20,962	

The large increase of sales has been at Mudhoobunnee, Oomgaon, Jhungharpur, and Kuchra.

19. The above figures, then, show that within the month, 8,32,871 maunds of rice have been readily purchased; whether these sales will continue as briskly is a question on which there is a great difference of opinion among local officers. I incline to the belief that they will not continue, but the sales for July will give us the average sales that we may

expect for the remaining months of July to November. Mudhoobunnee has as yet only expended 2,46,226 out of its total allotments of 11,42,350 maunds stored. Durbhunga has expended only 2,96,802 out of its stored grain. We have, then, for the present, plenty of grain, and there is no immediate necessity for anxiety as to insufficiency. In Seetamurhee I may say the same; the original 10-lakh-allotment has been reduced to 8, which, again, will shortly be reduced to 6 by a transfer of 2 lakhs to Mudhoobunnee.

20. In Seetamurhee the Government sales are not large. With a view of raising the frontier sales in Mudhoobunnee, where there has been a very great demand, I directed special sales at the more northern of the Seetamurhee granaries, but under European superintendence; only 32 maunds were sold in five hours in north Sonbursa, although the Nepaulese flocked in in large numbers. The buyers were comparatively few.

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Seetamurhee
Sub-division.*

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.						Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitions in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
1. Sheohur	9th June	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
2. Amos	7th ..	49,455	2,129	1,049	4,114	363	7,655	4,606
3. Dyneshupra	4th ..	65,947	1,627	700	359	.....	2,686	1,560
4. Bhugwanpore	8th ..	40,264	2,139	136	.....	593	2,839	1,560
5. Murpa	4th ..	35,808	1,900	351	864	151	3,375	3,000
6. Belahi	11th ..	10,816	2,239	254	14	.....	2,307	1,400
7. Saidpore	7th ..	20,046	5,765	375	.....	.....	6,140	4,200
8. Bhoothi	8th ..	61,679	2,675	238	.....	1,985	4,138	1,500
9. Seetamurhee	9th ..	1	6,946	154	1,200	874	9,174	4,606
10. Panchore	9th ..	2	1,041	23	5	269	1,388	600
11. Dumra	11th ..	7	677	87	982	63	1,869	1,060
12. Rajoputty	4th ..	6	243	52	394	79	768	800
13. Bahiusha	10th ..	1	573	61	868	553	2,055	1,200
14. Garha	9th ..	1	1,163	132	241	280	1,816	1,000
Total	...	96,612	5,172	11,278	4,517	57,579	30,200		

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Poopree Sub-Division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.						Total.
			By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitions in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
Nurungab	7th June, 1874	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Paribur	7th	19,434	2,392	83	222	184	2,481	
Soorsund	7th	41,050	5,804	304	152	399	6,639	
Chorowte	7th	75,264	{ 11,119 5,865 }	520	886	1,966	10,356	
Poopree	7th	89,787	{ 2,303 4,400 }	656	1,141	292	8,787	
Bongan	7th	32,000	4,895	207	124	294	5,520	
Sohnugger	7th	35,171	3,512	163	97	62	3,834	
Jaley	7th	90,105	8,197	271	596	558	9,622	
Total	...	416,159	59,919	4,174	6,341	4,250	74,603		

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the sub-districts of Mudhoobunnee for the fortnight ending 10th June 1874.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.										Estimated grain consumed for fortnight.
			Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Total.	
1 Mudhoobunnee..	8th June 1874.	2,35,000	1,68,079 1	71,746 35 15	1,478 54 65	542 13 34	.....	.....	73,708 2 10 ^b	.....	30,000*		
2 Motipore ..	2nd June 1874.	1,60,000	79,827 24 0	19,112 16 11	2,194 22 11	121 0 0	187 13 10 ^b	21,615 12 74	.....	.....	12,000		
3 Jhangarpore ..	4th June 1874.	1,96,000	11,15,852 0 0	35,839 4 74	1,641 7 81	146 18 9 ^b	693 34 61	38,122 24 15 ^b	.....	.....	18,000		
4 Bhakwa ..	4th June 1874.	2,60,000	1,50,493 20 0	46,108 2 12	6,331 10 81	.....	.....	54,436 13 41	.....	.....	22,000		
5 Mugaon ..	6th June 1874.	1,35,000	91,136 0 0	21,551 9 2	1,443 3 0	.....	1,383 16 11	24,377 28 13	.....	.....	15,000		
6 Kachra ..	2nd June 1874.	1,70,000	1,41,041 0 0	24,603 34 1	1,060 7 9	1,642 16 12	.....	27,906 18 6	.....	.....	15,000		
Total ..	.....	11,50,000	7,46,181 5 1	2,20,958 22 22	14,549 5 1	2,454 8 9	2,264 24 12	2,46,236 20 91	.....	.....	12,000		

* The introduction of grain payments on all works has been taken into consideration in forming these estimates.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Narayah Sub-division

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.										Exchanged for seed-grain.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Narayah ..	9th June 74.	1,00,000	95,288	18,969	461	.....	136	19,566	.....	5,000	.....	815	
Mohdromut	98,000	95,960	21,470	1,485	617	.....	23,572	.....	6,000	.....	1,065	
East Patrahee	50,000	51,115	8,250	2,983	.....	.....	11,133	.....	5,000	.....	Not given in return.	
West Patrahee	1,60,000	1,53,684	21,786	8,955	98	.....	30,834	6,312	8,000	.....	400	
Porogbhor	90,000	83,843	8,994	7,248	1,284	.....	17,526	6,157	6,000	.....	400	
Modhopore	1,50,000	1,60,168	30,983	5,724	2,346	.....	39,053	.....	12,000	.....	1,007	
Total	6,40,000	6,39,162	1,10,452	26,750	4,340	136	1,41,684	12,469	42,000	.....	3,886	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.										Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Durbhunga ..	3rd June 1874 ..	1,10,000	71,734	24,327	7,274	8,063	1,230	36,354	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Mohamedpore ..	6th ..	1,72,000	1,34,880	38,944	5,666	2,273	1,708	45,391	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Hyaghat ..	7th ..	1,46,000	1,04,929	22,755	10,229	7,046	1,756	41,788	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Warrisnugur ..	7th ..	1,09,000	90,090	7,804	5,402	6,382	2,220	19,868	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Banichar ..	6th ..	85,000	53,000	2,947	3,803	1,874	337	8,281	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	.....	6,13,000	4,63,043	95,977	30,374	21,178	7,291	1,54,820	44,000	.....	.....	.....

REMARKS.—Fractions of a maund are omitted from calculation.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Hathee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain stored, transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.								Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Total.	
Dasowta	3rd June 1874	214,000	1,55,575	18,700	11,164	7,387	986	38,333	10,000		
Gangdah		1,32,000	1,33,000	9,214	5,460	1,812	1,237	17,732	8,000		
Rohur	5th	"	20,08,000	17,450	8,865	4,262	1,472	1,133	15,732	8,000	
Singhia	5th	"	80,000	54,800	11,421	10,054	4,828	5,438	20,333	6,000	
Hirnee	5th	"	60,000	52,041	21,115	4,882	1,845	14,333	6,000		
Hussunpore	5th	"	34,000	35,148	5,062	8,283	305	904	14,554	2,500	
Lehrab	5th	"	54,000	66,147	2,600	5,500	1,818	2,513	12,339	3,500	
Total	7,86,000	67,8707	58,068	51,125	20,104	12,048	1,41,345	44,000		Fractions of a māndū are omitted from calculation.

IMPORTATIONS.

I find private imports of the coarser grains coming into Durbhunga. I can hear of no probable imports of rice grain into Durbhunga at all.

Seetamurhee is better off in this respect. Mr. O'Reilly reports: "On Sunday I noticed rice imported by private traders, which is being sold at the same rate as Government rice. In Nepal, rice is selling at 10 to 10½ seers per rupee. I hear also of Nepalese traders bringing in a better class of rice, and exchanging it for our cargo rice."

Since the late heavy falls of rain I have asked for information in all quarters if prices have at all been affected thereby. The answer is in the negative, except at Durbhunga, where prices are a shade lower.

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

21. The amounts of grain stored are as follows:—

		Mds.
Seetamurhee	...	834,011
Mudhoobunnee	...	746,129
Naraya	...	639,162
Durbhunga, including Hathee	...	1,142,350
Total	...	2,361,652

ADVANCES.

22. These advances are chiefly occupying attention, but the difficulties attending the giving are very great. The most preposterous applications are made. The Mudhoobunnee sub-divisional officer reports: "Some progress has been made in giving advances both of food-grain and seed to cultivators. Large numbers of applicants for advances have, however, on finding that money cannot be obtained, refused to accept grain. The hopelessness of obtaining even an approximately truthful statement from the villagers is very trying to all the officers concerned. The villagers of Bissumberpore with closed hands implored assistance, as they were on the verge of starvation. They asked for an amount which they never can repay. On inquiry it transpired that the farmer had just given them Ra. 400 worth of rice. This incident is connected with the Mahomedpore circle, but is a type of what is going on everywhere. Naturally officers are afraid of being duped."

23. The following statement shows the advances already made:—

Name of circle or sub-division.	Advance in money.	Advance in grain.
Durbhunga	2,058	3,603
Mahomedpore	1,297	2,273*
Hyaghaut	4,331	7,046
Warisnuggur	737	6,382
Bhandhar	...	1,874
Dasowta	11,432	10,858
Gungdhar	8,673	1,812
Rohar	5,000	1,478
Singhia	7,897	2,428
Hirnee	9,777	4,920
Hussunpore	749	105
Seyra	12,467	1,818
Poopree	...	6,341
Seetamurhee	...	2,264
Naraya	Not received.	
Total	64,418	53,202

* Later returns not received. A special officer is on deputation in this circle for making advances.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

24. As regards charitable relief, the recipients now number 139,871, excluding Seetamurhee and Naraya for the latter of these from returns just received, add 22,383, total 162,294. The daily average in Durbhunga and Hathee numbers 111,178 persons, which is an increase of 8,562 over the daily average of the last fortnight. The numbers are increasing, and it is anticipated that in Durbhunga alone there may soon be 130 to 150,000 persons. The following statement may not be without interest:—

			Receiving Govern- ment relief at Home.	In Poor-house.
Durbhunga	...	...	9,595	154
Mohamedpore	...	...	7,884	81
Hyaghat	...	...	8,571	...
Warrisnuggur	...	...	6,396	28
Bandhar	...	...	5,110	...
Dasowta	...	...	15,159	81
Gungdar	...	...	6,649	...
Rohur	...	...	9,444	65
Singhia	...	...	14,802	196
Hirnee	...	...	8,000	...
Hussanpore	...	...	15,000	33
Lehra	...	...	3,930	...
Total	...	110,540	638	

There are, then, in this sub-division, 638 persons in poor-houses, and 110,540 receiving Government relief.

25. In Poopree sub-division the distress is far less. There are only 413 in poor-houses and 6,903 in village relief lists.

The figures of persons on charitable relief, then, are as follows:—

Seetamurhee	...	...	...	Not received.
Poopree	...	...	...	7,316
Durbhunga	...	...	...	37,819
Hathee	...	...	...	73,359
Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	21,417
Naraya	...	...	...	Not received.
Since received	...	...	...	22,383

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Seetamurhee.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.	Present expenditure.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, &c.,	48,629 8 4	8,349 9 0	56,979 1 4
Compensation to Railway Company	.....	.....	.....
Package and incidentals	.....	.....	.....
Storage	19,918 11 9	300 0 0	20,218 11 9
Charitable relief	3,37,830 15 ½	.....	3,37,830 15 ½
Public works	8,21,568 6 2	13,250 0 0	8,34,818 6 2
Miscellaneous	78,809 4 0	.....	78,809 4 0
Purchase of grain by Government	.....	3,225 5 6	3,225 5 6
Transport of Government grain	10,27,279 5 4	22,693 0 0	10,49,972 5 4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed	62,300 0 0	.....	62,300 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350 0 0	.....	2,350 0 0
Loans to municipalities and town- ships	.....	.....	.....
Loans under the land improvement Act	31,761 4 10	.....	31,761 4 10
	24,30,447 7 5½	47,817 14 6	24,78,265 5 11½

Mudhoobunnee.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative. Rs. A. P.	Present expenditure. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Up to last fortnight	14,79,361 1 11½		
Salaries, &c.	6,380 1 2	
Compensation to Railway Company	
Package and incidentals	
Storage	
Charitable relief	2,011 8 0	
Public Works	1,09,835 5 0	
Miscellaneous	440 3 0	
Purchase of grain by Government	
Transport of Government grain	
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed	
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	
Loans to municipalities and townships	
Loans under the land improvement Act	
Permanent advance	801 2 0	
Village work	3,15,673 1 2½	
Total	14,79,361 1 11½	4,35,141 4 4½	19,14,502 6 4

Durbhunga.

Salaries, establishments and office contingencies	8,598 0 1	4,518 1 9	13,116 1 10
Package and incidentals	241 10 0	.....	241 10 0
Storage, including building and repairs	15,048 14 6	.....	15,048 14 6
Charitable Relief	48,725 15 3	4,669 13 10	53,395 13 1
Public Works	2,92,115 9 2	40,000 0 0	3,32,115 9 2
Miscellaneous	1,14,984 13 9	386 12 0	1,15,371 9 9
Advances for transport of Government grain	76,770 0 0	9,882 15 6	86,653 7 4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	4,190 0 0	.....	4,190 0 0
Advances to traders " to zemindars to help their ryots	12,475 0 0	.....	12,475 0 0
Advances, land improvements " ryots	33,725 0 0	.....	33,725 0 0
" ryots " Purchase of bullocks	18,260 0 0	.....	18,260 0 0
" " " 1,100 0 0	.....	1,100 0 0	.....
" " " 36,060 0 0	.....	36,060 0 0	.....
Total	6,62,295 6 7	59,457 11 1	7,21,753 1 8

Grand total of the three sub-divisions 51,14,520 13 11½

C. T. METCALFE,
*Additional Commissioner.***APPENDIX.***Statement of grain stored in Seetamurhee Sub-division.*

Name of store-house.			Amount of grain stored.
1. Seetamurhee	...	...	... 1,14,129
2. Dumra	...	...	... 2,592
3. Shiohur	...	...	... 46,173
4. Sur sund	...	...	... 44,847
5. Sinhursah	...	...	... 20,526
6. Jalleh	...	...	... 65,348
7. Cherout	...	...	... 63,960
8. Dyneehuprah	...	...	... 29,971

Name of store-house.					Amount of grain stored.
9. Dighee	...	...	...	...	4,792
10. Majorgunge	...	...	...	...	2,000
11. Bhoothy	...	...	...	...	36,361
12. Ethurwah	...	...	...	...	34,976
13. Marpa	...	...	...	...	33,898
14. Fungaoon	...	...	...	...	35,171
15. Nurkatiyah	...	...	...	...	7,976
16. Amoa	...	...	...	...	41,479
17. Nurgah	...	...	...	...	19,434
18. Bela	...	...	...	...	21,056
19. Kumtowl	...	...	...	...	20,668
20. Bhugwanpore	...	...	...	...	40,264
21. Morsund	...	...	...	...	20,016
22. Belaby	...	...	...	...	10,316
23. Poopree	...	...	...	...	34,266
24. Rai pore	...	...	...	...	32,144
25. Sibnagur	...	...	...	...	31,624
26. Parihar	...	...	...	...	19,994
Total	...	...	...	...	8,34,011

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.

Name of store-house.				Arrived at final destination.		
				Mds.	S.	C.
Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	73,200	21	1
Fundowl	...	...	...	61,983	0	0
Kewan	...	...	...	32,895	0	0
Bemputti	...	...	...	1,02,232	0	0
Palee	...	...	...	28,809	0	0
Arer	...	...	...	10,000	0	0
Hoolakbé	...	...	...	30,536	0	0
Phart	...	...	...	30,350	0	0
Deodha	...	...	...	30,252	0	0
Korahya	...	...	...	28,952	30	0
Khojowah	...	...	...	64,932	0	0
Ladma	...	...	...	31,016	0	0
Naradh	...	...	...	25,592	0	0
Jhanghpore	...	...	...	74,130	0	0
Sorio	...	...	...	41,722	0	0
Radhpore	...	...	...	45,409	24	0
Basdeopore	...	...	...	34,118	0	0
Total	...	...	...	7,46,129	35	1

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Durbhunga Sub-division.

	Allotment.	Delivered.	Date.
Mahomedpore	...	1,72,000	June 6th.
Durbhunga	...	1,10,000	71,734
Hyaghat	...	1,46,000	1,04,929
Warisnuggur	...	1,10,000	99,090
Bundhar	...	85,000	53,000
Lehra	...	54,000	66,147*
Dosowta	...	2,14,000	1,58,575
Rohar	...	2,08,000	1,78,430
Gungdah	...	1,32,000	1,33,000
Hirni	...	64,000	52,541
Linghia	...	80,000	54,806
Hussunpore	...	34,000	35,148
Total	...	13,99,000	11,42,350

Exclusive of over 6,000 maunds removed.

No. 3111F, dated Sarun, the 17th June 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Sarun District for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the Bazar.

PRIVATE trade has been less active this fortnight. At Revelgunge the importations, which last fortnight amounted to 59,800 maunds, had decreased by 21,000 maunds. In the Sewan Sub-division, too, importations had somewhat fallen off. The bazars in the interior generally have, however, continued to be sufficiently supplied. While importations have diminished, prices have in many places somewhat fallen. This fall in prices is due partly to the favorable prospects held out by the early setting in of the rains, but in some measure also, no doubt, to the effect of the large grain advances to the cultivators now being made.

2. In the Sudder sub-division during the fortnight the imports were, at Revelgunge, 38,700 maunds; at Dooreegunge, 3,580 maunds; at Maharajgunge, 1,301 maunds; from Chumparun, 835 maunds; and from Patna 941 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Patna, amounted to 11,175, 1,606, and 145 maunds respectively.

3. Major Jackson, in charge of the relief sub-division of Chupra, consisting of the Chupra thana, reports as follows:—

"Having been principally engaged in ascertaining the general wants of the inhabitants in Chupra thana, caused by the failure of the past year's crops, I have had little opportunity of personally examining into the state of the bazars, but have, wherever the occasion offered, inquired into the subject. From Semaria to Cheerand, and on to Singhai Ghât, there is no want of grain, large stores existing in several places. In the interior the tehsildar informs me the small bazars are tolerably well supplied, petty bunias bringing their small stocks on the days fixed for the fairs to different points in the district, whence the villagers can supply themselves."

4. Mr. Tonnerre, in charge of the Manjhee sub-division, comprising the Manjhee thana, makes the following report:—

"I believe that all over the sub-division there is food to be had, but the prices have well nigh put it out of the reach of most of the people."

"There are no considerable marts in the sub-division. The major part of its supplies is drawn from Revelgunge and Maharajgunge. The people at Manjhee trust mostly to Revelgunge bazar for their food."

"During my frequent rides through the country, I have not seen more than twenty pack-bullocks carrying grain."

5. Mr. Barry's narrative for the Pura sub-division has not yet been received. In one of his diaries he notes the fact of grain being reported scarce in the Jelalpore and Tehtee circles. Large advances of Government grain are, however, being made there.

6. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division.

"The bazars in this sub-division continue to be fully supplied. According to the returns received, private importations have not been so large during the past fortnight as during the previous one. I am inclined to think that this is owing more to the imperfect means we have at our disposal for collecting information regarding importations than to an actual falling off in the amount of grain imported. Some of the persons employed in collecting the information have other duties to perform (two of them being Akbari darogas), and may, therefore, fail to obtain full information regarding the importations. From the returns received during the fortnight, the imports at Siswan, Darowlee, Sewan, and Guthni, amounted to 60,682 maunds of food-grains. No reports have been received regarding exportation."

As a similar cause must have operated during previous periods of report, the falling off in importations can hardly be due to the reason assigned.

7. Regarding the Hutwah sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

"Imports from Gorakhpore on the north and Guthni on the south still continue on a small scale."

"Prices have fallen in the bazars, partly owing to the improvement in prospects from the recent rain, but mainly to the increase of supply in the hands of the people, due to the large advances in grain which have been given out."

Prices-current List.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	RATE PER RUPEE.	
	Hutwah bazar.	Meergunge bazar.
Rice ...	11 4	11 4
Dal ...	14 4	14 4
Gram ...	16 0	16 0
Barley ...	17 2	16 12
Wheat ...	13 8	13 0
Peas ...	15 6	15 6
Makai ...	.....	.....

8. *Kind and price of grain selling at the different marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts, and at the thanas and outposts, are given in the annexed statement.

9. *Stock of food in the hands of the people.*—On this head Major Jackson reports as follows, and judging by the number of applicants for advances of Government grain, his conclusion has general application:—

"It is extremely difficult to get any information on this point. I can only gauge it by the appearance of the applicants for relief, and the numbers of these which pour in daily. The ryots are not very clamorous, but still evidence exists that such stores must be dwindling down and must be supplemented by aid from Government."

10. Mr. Tonnerre, the sub-divisional officer of Manjhee, writes thus:—

"In every village through which I have been, the ryots complained of great scarcity of food. The better classes, those who will not go on to the relief works, are now suffering much, and are unanimous in saying that they could not have lived but for the timely advances of grain which they receive from Government. This they tell me wherever I go."

Rainfall.

11. There has been general rain throughout the district, and agricultural operations are in most places in progress. Here at Chupra there has been a fall of about 3 inches.

12. Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

"It rained on the 21st May, the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th June. The rain was general over the sub-division on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and was heavy enough to do much good."

13. Regarding the Musruk sub-division Mr. Hudson reports:—

"The first indication in this sub-division of the approaching rains was given by a very violent storm of wind and a fall of 2 inches of rain at Rajaputty on 1st instant. On the 2nd also the relief superintendent reported rain from Maharajgunge. After this slight partial showers fell in many places during the ensuing week; but the commencement of the rainy season may be fairly dated from the 10th instant, when a steady downpour, unpreceded by thunder, continued for several hours during the day."

14. The following is the Sewan sub-divisional officer's report:—

"During the first week of the fortnight slight rain fell on three occasions, but during the second week we have had heavy falls of rain frequently. The total fall during the fortnight, as measured by the gauge at Sewan, was 5'61 inches. The rains may now be said to have regularly set in."

Mr. Rattray says that "rain has been heavy and pretty general throughout the sub-division during the past fortnight, and labor in the fields is coming into demand."

15. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus under this head:—

"The rainfall has varied greatly in different parts of the sub-division, being greatest at Hutwa and in the extreme north-western Zillah Marur, and least in Bhorey* and Dhabowl zillahs, where, until yesterday, none had fallen sufficient to do any good; yesterday's rain was, I believe, pretty general. At Hutwa the rainfall was—

June 7th	...	...	...	...	1·34
" 8th	...	...	...	...	3·04
" 9th	...	...	...	...	·10
" 10th	...	...	...	...	1·53
" 12th	...	...	...	...	·80
					—
					6·81
" 13th	...	...	...	...	·98
					—
			Total	...	7·79

State of the Crops.

16. The *cheena* has, after all, turned out in most places a fair crop, and, where standing, has been greatly benefited by the timely rain. Indigo prospects have also improved, the rain admitting of fresh sowings.

17. Of Chuprah sub-division, Major Jackson writes thus:—

"The only crops on the ground at present are *cheena*, confined to the environs of villages where irrigation from wells can be had. These are very flourishing. Ploughing is now going on largely in consequence of the recent rainfall."

18. Mr. Tonnerre reports of the Manjhee sub-division,—

"Ploughing has begun everywhere, the rain has softened the ground very considerably, and sowing will soon begin. There is a considerable quantity of millets as far as I could see, and I have frequently seen patches of dhan ready to be transplanted: *kodo* and *sath* have been sown in several parts of the thana. I think that seed is procurable by those who have the money. I am pushing on the advances as rapidly as possible. There is a scarcity of plough-cattle, and I have seen whole fields untouched because the ryots had no cattle."

"Many have been obliged to sell theirs to supply themselves with food; mahajuns have seized others for debts due, and many have died."

19. Seed-grain is, I believe, everywhere procurable by those who have the means, and advances for the purchase both of seed and of plough-cattle are being made wherever needed.

20. Concerning the Musurkh sub-division, Mr. Hudson writes—

"Besides the early sowings of bhadoi and aghanee crops on particularly favoured spots which have retained their moisture, there is no crop calling for attention now except the *cheena*. It is the first time that I have ever seen this crop in any great abundance, and it would be impossible to fail of remarking its luxuriance and rapid growth, the facility with which it is raised, and the extraordinary aptitude with which it fills up the driest and most hopeless interval in the agricultural year. On my way to Rajaputty on the 12th, I could not but notice how this crop was flourishing in the neighbourhood of Doomarsun, where otherwise the country is all waste and barren."

21. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan submits the following report:—

"The young crops on the ground have been greatly benefited by the rain which we have had during the past fortnight, and the ryots are now busy ploughing their lands and sowing the remainder of their bhadoi and early and late rice crops. Murwa is being transplanted."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkeshore Narain, reports as follows of the crops in thana Sewan:—

"Since my last report on the subject, there has been rain several times in different parts of this ilaka, which has done considerable good towards agriculture. Every standing crop looks green and in full thriving state. The sugarcane that was subjected to the severity of excessive heat and west winds, has now begun to resuscitate; marwa, tenguni, &c., are already sown, and janera also is being sown in that part of the ilaka where it had rained sufficiently. Paddy seeds are also being sown in suitable fields. In short, works in agriculture at present are busily going on."

Of thana Darowlee he writes—

"The state of the crops is much the same as in Sewan thana. The ilakas of Mairwah and Siswan outposts have got good showers of rain on different dates, but those of Darowlee khas and Roghoonathpore have not been so fortunate in this respect. The rain of the 2nd fell everywhere, but not everywhere in the same quantity. The standing crops, viz. millet and sugarcane, &c., are well thriving. Indigo seeds, sown long ago, are now germinating; marwa, kodo, tenguni, &c., are mostly sown by this time, but sowing janera has not commenced as yet."

"Since the Sub-Deputy Collector visited the Darowlee thana there has been a copious fall of rain both in Darowlee khas and Roghoonathpore outpost.

"Of the Barowlee thana the Sub-Deputy Collector says: It is the most fortunate of the thanas of this sub-division in respect to rain. The standing crops look deep green and thriving, and give full hope for the future. Indian-corn has commenced to be sown in the north-western part of the thana, and in some other places, too, where the soil had sufficient moisture. Kodo, murwa, sawan, tenguni, and other bhadoi crops, are being busily sown, and in many fields previously sown the seeds have germinated. Paddy in chowrs has grown up to 6 to 9 inches. In short, every crop at present gives a fair prospect."

22. Regarding the Hutwa sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

"The cheena is a very fair crop indeed, and what remains in the fields will all be gathered in within the next week."

"Murwa is being planted out where rain has fallen in sufficient quantities. The early dhan in the northern zillahs looks well. Makai is now being sown largely. There is at present every prospect of a bhadoi harvest about 10 or 12 days earlier than usual, and if this prospect continues, the period for which actual famine was apprehended, will be greatly lessened."

23. The prospect here held out is a general one, and this merciful interposition of Providence is a subject for much thankfulness, and has greatly alleviated the anxiety hitherto felt as to the future.

Condition of the people.

24. Though the favorable expectations of the next harvest have removed a cause of dread as regards the more distant future, the condition of the people cannot but continue to be a source of constant anxiety during this month and the following months of July and August. Throughout these hard times there has been but little diminution in the pressure put upon the ryots by their zamindars and mahajuns, and with the exhaustion of the local stocks, a very large proportion of the entire population will remain dependent on Government support throughout these months.

25. Regarding the Chuprah sub-division, Major Jackson reports as follows:—

"No actual cases of starvation have come to my notice. Mr. Becher reports the people about Gurkha to be apparently somewhat hard-pushed. This shall meet with my personal attention in a few days, and immediate steps will be taken to relieve them should there appear occasion for it. Few applications from that district have, however, come in, and it may appear that they are no worse off than their neighbours. A report will be made at once, should it appear necessary to act at once."

26. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports thus:—

"Amongst those who come for advances, I have seen several people in such a weakly condition that I have had to give them there and then charitable relief, to last them a few days till the lists, &c., were ready."

"It is needless to say that there are numbers of emaciated people amongst those who seek charitable relief. They are all being provided for."

27. Concerning the Musrakh sub-division, Mr. Hudson makes the following report:—

"No alteration in the condition of the people has come under my observation during the past fortnight, unless, indeed, it be one for the better, cheerfulness and activity being evoked everywhere by the assured prospect of the rains. These have now fairly set in, and agricultural operations are everywhere in progress. The labor imposed by the Government order for distribution of the stores of grain among the ryots, before the rains impede transport, has kept me a close prisoner at Musrakh during the greater part of the last 14 days, but I have spent a day at Ramcollah, and have twice been enabled to visit Rajaputty and Gopalpore. I have thus seen some 15 miles of country in the least fortunate portion of the thana, which is not, therefore, likely to mislead into over-estimation of the welfare of the whole. I have nowhere seen lands lying idle, but, as above mentioned, have observed that preparations for sowing are being actively carried on. The early rain has saved the indigo crops of Rajaputty factory to a considerable extent, and the "Mahai" will consequently provide unexpected employment for a large proportion of the laborers now on the relief works there. Indeed, Mr. Llewellyn went so far as to say that he was unwilling that any of the coolies in his neighbourhood should leave for the Soane Canal works, as there would not be more than he could find employment for during the rains.

Baboo Taraprasad, the relief superintendent, has been on tour in the Bussuntapore thana during the whole of the past fortnight. He has been chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bagowra and Mahrajunge, but has also visited Seesay and Bussuntapore. Of the former neighbourhood he writes that the "cheena" crop about Bagowra looked better than he had seen it elsewhere, and the general condition of the people did not appear bad. He learnt that the zamindar of Indowlie, and another large landholder, Mahant Raghunandangir, had considerable stocks of grain, but that none of the ryots had any at all. Baboo Sadhu Saran Sahi and Ram Coomar Sahi are also reported to have stocks of grain.

"Of the bazaars, the relief superintendent writes that there is a good supply of food at Mahrajunge and a bad one at Bagowra; and prices are higher at the latter place * * * *. In his letter * * * * * dated 2nd June, the Baboo tells me that the general state of the country looks hopeful, and the cultivators are everywhere busy about their fields. On the 5th, however, being in the neighbourhood of Chainpore, and having visited Madhopore and several other villages, he says that the cultivation seemed to be at a standstill in all of them.

"The relief superintendent gives high praise to the Chainpore maliks, and also to Baboos Sadhu Saran Sahi and Ram Coomar Sahi of Bagowra. The last-named native gentleman has expended Rs. 1,500 of his own money on the excavation of a tank as a relief-work; and Baboo Sadhu Saran superintends a Government tank, the work on which has been performed at a very small proportionate expenditure. Baboo Gajadher Persad of Chainpore also has been supporting nearly 1,000 labourers daily in various kinds of work."

28. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan reports as follows:—

"There is no very material change to report in the condition of the people. Our relief works have not as yet been closed by the rains setting in, and the poorer classes are still able to find work on them to support themselves. Agricultural operations, which are now coming into full swing, are also giving employment to numbers, and will furnish employment for thousands more as the season advances. Arrangements are being made to enable ryots to employ people of the labouring class who may have no lands of their own to cultivate throughout the rainy season, or till the bhadoi and aghani crops are reaped. As soon as these arrangements are completed, there can be no cause for further anxiety about the people, if the bhadoi crops turn out well. For beggars and people unable to work, arrangements for the distribution of gratuitous relief have been made.

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkeshore Narain, reports of the people in thana Sewan that they are now in far better condition. Of the people in Darowlee he says much the same; and of Barowlee, he reports that the people in this ilaka are in pretty good condition. Distress is evidently relieved, and none is now seen in extraordinary distress, and even ordinary distress is removed by means of famine relief in various shapes."

29. Concerning the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"I have nothing to add to my former reports on this head."

30. *Known Cases of Misery and Starvation.*—There have been no such cases reported.

31. *Grain-thefts or Robberies.*—There have been three cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of offences against property, involving an element of theft, committed during the month of May in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, respectively, as required by the Government circular No. 4081 of the 20th December last.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

32. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 229,885, and the number on the last day was 208,392. While the numbers have fallen off very largely in the Hutwa sub-division, they have increased elsewhere. The fact that in other parts of

the district there has been no falling off, but on the contrary an increase, is due partly to the fact that the rates at first (under a misapprehension since corrected) fixed for the sales of grain on the relief works proved unduly attractive, and partly to the circumstance that it was only towards the close of the fortnight in many parts of the district that rain fell in sufficient quantities to admit of agricultural operations being generally commenced. Still, allowing for

* As beyond the ploughing and sowing which are done by the ryots and their families themselves in a year like the present, there can be no general demand for field labor until the transplanting of the dhan and weeding operations are taken in hand.

that in the adjoining sub-divisional circle, in Barowlee thana, which has been particularly fortunate as regards rainfall, the mean daily number employed on the relief works had increased during the fortnight. Mr. Hodgkinson furnishes no explanation on this point. There is some immigration to the works from Gorakhpore, showing that all are not able to obtain work there. It is proposed to close all the relief works from the 1st July; and meanwhile, in order to lessen the grain expenditure, it is in contemplation, now that the season for general agricultural operations is approaching, to reduce the daily wages to the barest subsistence rates of 1 anna 9 pies, 6 pies, and 4 pies for men, women, and children of different ages, or their equivalent in grain of 12, 9, 6, and 4 chittacks.

Sale of Grain to Labourers on the Works.

33. During the fortnight about 24,000 maunds of grain only have been sold on the works. This is due to grain sales being suspended in Chuprah and Manjhee sub-divisions owing to apprehended exhaustion of stocks.

Collection and Despatch of Labourers to Soane Canal Works.

34. None have yet been sent, but the first batch, though of a very limited number, is under despatch, and it is hoped that the example having been once set, many will now again agree to go.

State Emigration to British Burmah.

35. Orders have lately been received to resume operations, and head-money of one rupee for each emigrant is offered to recruiters. During next month, when the relief works are closed, it is hoped that more emigrants may be got.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

36. Mr. Hodgkinson reports thus under this head:—

"The transport of the grain which lay at Revelgunge is just finished. The last carts are expected to arrive to-day. Some 10,000 maunds remain to be supplied by Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Co.; it will, on arrival at Patna, be transported in boats, some up the Daha river to Umbiapore, and the rest up the Khunwali river to Chamookha and Kuttaya."

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Distribution and expenditure of Government grain.

37. The usual statement accompanies.

Gradual expenditure from Government grain stores, and possibility of more grain being actually required.

38. The allotment of 5,56,000 has been reduced by 60,000 ordered to be sent immediately to Tirhoot; and it will be seen that 80,000 maunds have been expended up to the close of the fortnight, leaving an unexpended balance of 4,16,400 maunds. According to the data available hitherto, the advances to cultivators, if they should prove to be needed in all villages on the present scale of allotment, would, it is now found, require six lakhs of maunds alone. To this must be added for relief-works now being carried on, say, for a month and a half's expenditure in Sewan, Musruk, and Pursah sub-divisions, and for one month's expenditure in Chuprah and Manjhee, a further quantity of grain equivalent to 1,00,000 maunds. The result would appear to be that a further allotment of about three lakhs of maunds may need to be provided, and this without allowing for wastage, or any reserve to command the market. *Vide* statement enclosed.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

39. The statement accompanying shows the advances of grain made up to date, except for Bussuntapore, the figures for which have not been yet received; and money advances are shown under head "Financial results."

40. Mr. Hudson writes as follows under this head:—

"In the matter of advances, the Government work progresses very slowly; for the quarrels and jealousy of ryots, maliks, and thikadars seem to place a continuity of obstacles in the way of their being made. In my opinion, if the advances are to be really made in time for them to help the ryots over the crisis of their distress, the agency of the maliks must be dispensed with altogether. When, agreeably to Government instructions now in force, the

'maliks are applied to either to take the advances themselves on behalf of the ryots, or to guarantee their repayment of the loan, a tangle of difficulties at once crops up; and whereas in cases where the maliks do not appear at all, and the putwari's attendance is dispensed with, the cases are soon ripe for action to be taken. In those where they do intervene, the longer the cases are labored on, the further off do they appear from consummation.

"On the one hand, the maliks will only support and be responsible for the ryots in their own 'khas' pattees; and on the other hand, the same ryots are found both in a 'khas' pattee and in an 'ijmalee' one; in one that is held by a thikadar, and in one that remains in the exclusive possession of the malik: added to these causes of delay are the attempts of persons to divert to their own ends the endeavours of Government to fulfil its obligations. For instance, the relief superintendent ascertained at a village named Madhuapore, near Bugowrah, that certain parties to a case before the High Court had applied for an advance in order to construct evidence to support their claim. Again, there are maliks who reply to the Government invitation to assist their ryots by professing to have made every arrangement, and whose sole object is to avoid doing anything, and to stave off all Government intervention between them and their tenants. Such was the case at Harnatar, where the relief superintendent found that absolutely nothing had been done, although the zemindar had replied to my notice warning him of an application from his ryots, by making the above declaration. It is certainly clear that if anything is to be done in time, we must act without the maliks, and a discretion to do this was given to all officers."

41. In Major Jackson's sub-division, which at present only consists of three circles, 13 group superintendents have been appointed, and the work of preparing the village lists is in progress.

42. Mr. Tonnerre, concerning the Manjhee sub-division, reports as follows:—

"The grain is being weighed out all day to those who take away the village advances.

"Nearly every morning I have ridden out into the interior, gone into villages, questioned ryots as to whether the lists were being drawn up fairly or not, &c.

"I have ascertained that maliks are quite averse to their ryots receiving Government advances; they employ every means in their power to thwart its agents; when putwares can be got away in time it is always done, the maliks imagining thereby that they have washed their hands of the whole thing.

"When the putwaree has been set to work before the malik could interfere, the latter's only aim is to diminish the sums total of maunds and rupees as much as he can.

"A man with a large family requires 10 maunds, and the putwaree puts down four, without informing the applicant.

"Even among themselves the ryots have but one object, i.e., to be helped as soon as possible, and 'the devil take the hindmost.' If any ryot is absent from his village at the time of drawing up the list, he is omitted; no enquiries are made about him. There are many chances that in every list many are omitted who should have been included, and who apply for help after the bond has been signed and the first instalment of grain issued.

"This has happened to me three times. I shall in future delay every issue of advances for two days after the preparation of the list to allow representations to be made intime.

"Petitions are also presented by mooktars to prevent the issue of advances to such and such a one, on the ground that his land is mortgaged over and over again.

"It would take a revenue court with a large staff to dispose of such matters.

"Ryots do not hesitate sometimes to threaten the group superintendent that he may pass excessive lists for advances.

"It will be seen how many difficulties beset the drawing up of such lists with due care and yet with rapidity.

"I hold office daily, and my residence is crowded with putwarees, ryots, and beggars. I am getting everything decentralised, and all applicants will, as soon as possible, be referred to their respective circles.

"I have divided the sub-division into five circles, viz: Pursah, Ramgurh, Bunwer, Taitpore, and Chainpore. The latter I have to manage myself, as there is no person eligible for the post of circle officer in that part of the sub-division.

"I have appointed 16 group superintendents, 15 on Rs. 10, and one on Rs. 15 per month. The latter is in Chainpore, and in charge of the largest group.

"There being no one on the spot to control him, I gave him Rs. 15 to make it worth his while to retain his post."

43. I quote the following from Mr Barry's narrative (subsequently received):—

"For the purpose of making advances and for charitable relief, this sub-division has been divided into 9 circles. Of these 7 are in Pursa thana, and 2 in Dighwarrah, the latter having as yet remained in abeyance, there being no urgent distress among the people. Of the 7 circles of Pursa, the boundary and villages of the following have been carefully defined, viz.:—

1. Tehtee, Mr. Macgregor, = 52 villages.
2. Telepore ditto = 36 ditto.
3. Arpa, Mr. W. L. Llewellyn = 33 ditto.
4. Nowada, Mr. Tullock = 34 ditto.
5. Cheytin Pursa, Moonsiff = 49 ditto.
6. Seetolpore, Sheik Abdool Ali = 75 ditto.

"Advances to a large extent have already been made in the first four of these circles; and the remaining two circles are in a forward state. A great number of lists have been given in to me, which belong to these circles; these lists will be sent to the circle officers for disposal. Group superintendents for every 10 or 15 villages have been appointed in all these circles at salaries from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem, and care has been taken to select men of influence and of great local knowledge. These have been readily found. So I am confident the advance will be made in a business-like manner, and that no one will get grain who is not really in need of it. The amount of grain to be given to each ryot is distinctly specified in the lists sanctioned."

"With regard to the remaining circle, viz., Merondhi, in charge of Mr. T. Wilson, nothing has been done, as Mr. Wilson has been absent during the fortnight at Durbhunga. The assistant, Mr. Simpson, at present in charge of the factory in Mr. Wilson's place, has only been a few months in the country, and is of course useless for this kind of work. If Mr. Wilson does not return soon, other arrangements will have to be made. It is said that Mr. Llewellyn of Hamecols is looking after this circle, but I have received no replies to my letters addressed to the circle officer. The villages that do not fall into any circle, about 200 in number, will be taken up and disposed of by myself. The work is progressing, and several group superintendents have been appointed, and the villages in their groups determined. Of course great care is required to see that no one village is included in two circles or groups. But this is very difficult, as so many villages bear the same name, that mistakes will occur, and a few miles from their factories, it is astonishing how ignorant Indigo planters are."

"I have found that in some villages two circle officers have made advances; but this has arisen from the fact that both factories had leases, or thikas, of portions of the village from different proprietors, and each circle officer gave advances to his own ryots. There is no objection to this, but at my interview with circle officers (and I have seen them all), I have warned them how careful they must be in cases of this kind, to see that ryots do not take advances from both circle officers. The English circle officers are very chary in making advances, as they are directly interested in keeping their ryots solvent; for if they advance too much, the ryots will become hopelessly involved, and will be unable to pay their rents to the factories. If anything, there will be a tendency to give too little rather than too much. They report that each applicant generally gets only about three maunds for three months, which is very little, considering that, as a rule, there are six to ten persons depending on each householder. Nothing is being done in haste, and no advances are being made without careful local inquiry. I have found no difficulty in dealing with the putwares."

44. The Sewan sub-divisional report is to the following effect:—

"Mr. Rattray reports as follows under this head:—

"The preparation of village lists is progressing fairly in most of the relief circles. Lists of 282 villages have been prepared up to date, showing an application for 43,991 maunds and 35 seers, and the grain is now in course of distribution amongst the applicants. I have great difficulties to contend against in the preparation of the lists. Zemindars, with very few exceptions, have refused to stand security for the grain now being advanced, and by their influence over their putwarees and tenants, are throwing every obstacle in my way towards the completion of the lists. Since the promulgation of the Government order putting a stop to all grain advances, except cleaned rice at 12 seers for the rupee, applications by maliks and zemindars have ceased."*

"Instructions have been issued to Mr. Rattray in accordance with the Magistrate-Collector's order, to explain to all maliks, that as they are certain to be held responsible in the end for the recovery of the advances to their ryots, it is more to their interest to allow the lists to be checked by the putwarees than by preventing the attendance of the putwarees to risk persons being given advances without reasonable security."

45. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus under this head:—

"Advances to ryots have been made on a large scale during the past fortnight, 24,411 maunds 32 seers 6 chittacks have, according to the last reports received from the different store-houses, been actually distributed."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

46. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The large falling off is due to non-receipt of most of the returns, owing to change of system under which returns are now sent to the sub-divisional officers.

47. The Chuprah sub-divisional officer, Major Jackson, reports thus:—

"For this purpose, 6 circles exist respectively at Arwa, Gurkha, two in Chuprah, one at Revelgunge, and one at Goldengunge. The relief centre at Goldengunge has only just been opened. It has been entrusted to a respectable resident of the locality, named Sew Govind Sah, with a moburria and two peons to assist him. No actual disbursements have as yet been made, but a list of about 80 purdah women worthy of relief has been received, and their wants will be immediately attended to. Some distrust and fear exists in this new circle as to the meaning of the measures being taken, but this, as in other instances, will no doubt disappear as the scheme becomes better known."

48. The following may be quoted under this head from Mr. Hudson's narrative of the Musruk sub-division:—

"The relief superintendent reports to me that he has introduced the system of giving thread to poor weavers in Baboo Sadho Saran's circle. Mr. Llewellyn of Rajaputty, also,

* NOTE.—Whilst writing this report, fresh instructions have been received.

has a very large quantity of ready spun thread, and has instituted a search for weavers in his neighbourhood to convert it into cloth. Here at Gopalpore, as well as in my own special circle at Musrukh, the distributions on account of cotton spinning, and also of alms to the helpless, are very considerable; but I must not fail to notice a most characteristic feature of the results of Government action in the matter of charitable relief. A number of Domes, strong, able-bodied men and women, came to this relief centre yesterday to receive charity. When asked why they did not seek employment on the tanks and roads, they boldly expressed their disinclination to labor, and stoutly refused to do so. Such are some of the piratical attempts upon the Government benevolence, which throw such obstacles in the way of its being put in practice. The very thieves by profession come forward to share, as of right, in that which all parties are prone to regard as a universal dole."

49. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan has now opened a poor-house at his station where cooked food is given.

50. The following is Mr. Hodgkinson's report of the Huttwa sub-division:—

"A large increase is observable under this head.

CIRCLE.	Average number receiving cooked-food.	Number receiving uncooked-food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton-spinning.	Number specially relieved by village officer under (d).	TOTAL.
Hutwah	61	939	315	.....	1,315
Sreepore	186	484	60	.....	730
Bhorey, Dhobowl and Chuniookha	180	470	204	.....	854
Muniarah	14	22	.....	80	116
Juggishpore	63	.....	30	.....	93
Chukkia	42	.....	.....	.....	42
Gopalgarje	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Sonowhula	44	192	.....	.....	236
Bunjaria	.....	116	.....	.....	116
Kuttayah	.....	22	.....	.....	22
Kuhala	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Total	604	2,255	600	80	3,548

"Group superintendents have been appointed in Marur, Dhobowl, and Bhoney Zillahs, the circles under Mr. Browne; and also in the Maniarah circle under Mr. Reid. In the Sreepore circle, the putwarées, who have on an average five or six villages under them, will report directly to Mr. Buskin, who is in charge of it. Arrangements for the rest of the estate will be completed very shortly. In the meantime, direct enquiries regarding persons requiring relief are being made from the putwarées who came in with the ryots for grain advances; and this plan has hitherto worked well, but of course some superintendence will be necessary in the future."

G.—THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

51. The financial results of relief operations are given below:—

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown ...			19,41,668	3 3½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for district relief works, <i>vide</i> statement of labor, from 31st May to 18th June 1874 ...	1,89,079	4 0		
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for protective works in the town of Chapra, from ditto to ditto ...	1,577	13 9		
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk division, for relief works in connection with the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 11th June, 1874 ...	1,480	8 0		
4. Amount advanced for relief works in the town of Chapra under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate viz.—				
For levelling the Serai compound ...	700	0 0		
For digging tanks ...	1,000	0 0		
For repairing roads ...	400	0 0	2,100	0 0
5. Amount of tucceyee advances made to the following persons for purchase of seed-grain and plough cattle, viz.—				
To Bhagwan Sahay of Peteree, per-gunnah Barae ...	19	0 0		
To Lagoonundun Ravat of Sawaree, per-gunnah Bal ...	45	0 0		
To Shee Nundun Singh, of Toleh Baharepore, per-gunnah Toleh ...	200	0 0		
To Ram Anoogreh Singh, of Toleh Baharepore, per-gunnah Toleh ...	120	0 0	384	0 0

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
6. Amount advanced under Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, as follows:—viz.		
<i>For Wells.</i>		
To Hanmeat Sahay of Gopalpore Chukdeh, pergunnah Bal ...	225 0 0	
To Nursingh Sahay of Shah Nawaz-pore, pergunnah Goah ...	249 0 0	
To Beejadur Mohish of Ktaya, pergunnah Bal ...	99 0 0	
To Raghoober Dyal of Mohamed-pore, pergunnah Goah ...	100 0 0	
<i>For Tanks.</i>		
To Ram Nihora Pandey, of Choorma, pergunnah Baral ...	3,600 0 0	
7. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for conveyance of Government grain into different places of storage in the interior of the district ...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
8. Amount advanced for constructing golabs and sheds for storage of Government grain, viz.—		
To District Superintendent of Police, Sarun ...	167 11 11	
To Narain Dutt, head constable of Sewan ...	50 0 0	217 11 11
9. Amount paid to Choonee Lall, Marwaree, being balance of the price of grain purchased from him at Revelunge ...	21,250 0 0	21,250 0 0
<i>Establishment.</i>		
10. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the district grain office at Chuprah for May, 1874 ...	458 13 10	
11. Ditto late (Salt Department Sudder sub-division) for May 1874 ...	348 0 0	
12. Pay of Major W. Jackson on special duty at Chupra, for May 1874 ...	892 12 0	
13. Pay of the medical establishment attached to the poor-house at Sepai for May 1874 ...	26 12 4	
14. Pay of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent, on special duty at Ekma, for May 1874 ...	300 0 0	
15. Pay of Baboo Debee Pershad, district grain officer for April and May 1874 ...	500 0 0	
16. Pay of Mr. W. H. Hudson on special duty at Musruk for May 1874 ...	1,036 10 10	
17. Pay of the medical establishment attached to the Revelunge municipality for May 1874 ...	31 2 0	
18. Pay of Mr. W. Barry on special duty at Pursi for May 1874 ...	1,311 0 5	
19. Pay of Mr. Curton, late Deputy Inspector of Salt at Sewan, for May 1874 ...	100 0 0	
20. Pay of Moulvee Mohumed Seedeeq, tehsildar, on special duty, including establishment for May 1874 ...	260 0 0	

	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.
21. Pay of Baboo Tara Persaud Mookerjee, relief superintendent, including establishment for May 1874 ...	114 15 11	
22. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the transport duty in the Sarun district for May 1874 ...	853 3 10	
23. Travelling allowance of Nund Coomar, late clerk under Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty at Mushruku ...	42 12 8	
24. Travelling allowance of Baboo Ram Chunder Goopta, Assistant Surgeon at Basatpore, for May 1874 ...	41 4 0	
<i>Relief Fund.</i>		6,317 7 10
25. Amount advanced for charitable relief purposes, as follows, viz.—		
To Rev. C. Banman of Chupra ...	45 0 0	
To Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty at Ekma ...	1,000 0 0	
To Baboo Sadh Saran Pershad Sahee of Bagowra ...	1,000 0 0	
To Baboo Rampsingh Sing, municipal overseer, Chupra ...	935 3 0	
To manager of Arnah factory ...	1,000 0 0	
To ditto of Seetulpore ditto ...	200 0 0	
To ditto of Arwa ditto ...	500 0 0	
To sub-divisional officer of Sewan ...	5,000 0 0	
To Moultie Dost Mahomed, assistant relief superintendent of Chupra	200 0 0	
To moonshiff of Purba ...	400 0 0	
To manager of Dobowlia factory ...	1,000 0 0	
To Baboo Preonath Chatterjee of Revelgunge ...	500 0 0	
To manager of Hurnpore factory ...	500 0 0	
26. Amount advanced by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan as follows, viz.—		12,280 3 0
For digging tanks ...	357 10 9	
For constructing grain sheds ...	30 0 0	
For making advances for purchase of seed-grain and plough-cattle ...	1,143 0 0	
For conveyance of Government grain to different places in the interior	30 0 0	
To sub-divisional grain officer for contingencies ...	3,000 0 0	
Pay of Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty, for May 1874 ...	600 0 0	
Pay of his establishment for May 1874 ...	31 0 0	
Travelling allowance of his clerk for April 1874 ...	24 12 0	
Pay of the relief establishment for May 1874 ...	507 14 7	
Pay of the famine establishment (late Salt Department) Sewan Sub-Division for May 1874 ...	130 15 11	
Pay of the native doctor, Shekh Nasir Ahmed, at Sewan for April 1874	25 0 0	
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector and of his establishment for April 1874	165 0 0	
Travelling allowance of the Sub-Deputy Collector for January and February 1874 ...	70 8 0	
Total expenditure		6,115 13 3
Grand Total		2,51,075 13 3
		21,92,744 1 0 ½

The kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and different thanas and outposts.

No.	Name of principal marts.	Uncleaned or coarse rice, per rupee.	Indian-corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1.	Chuprah ...	12½	16	18	14½	18
2.	Revelgunge ...	11½	17	18	10½	18
3.	Goldengunge ...	11	16	18	14	17
4.	Gurkha ...	9	... 16	18	15	15
5.	Manjhee ...	10½	16	18	15	... 15
6.	Ekma ...	12	15½	20	10½	17
7.	Burrowlee ...	10½	15	16	12½	15
8.	Mahanigunge ...	11	16	17	14	16
9.	Mushrukh ...	12	16	16	14	16
10.	Banashapore ...	10	16	15	13	15
11.	Maharanee ...	11	24½	14½	... 15	... 15
12.	Pursa ...	9½	15	16½	13½	15
13.	Annoor ...	11	... 16	15	14½	16
14.	Mirzapore ...	11	16	... 18	14	16
15.	Dighwara ...	11½	16½	18	16½	19
16.	Sonepore ...	10½	14	18	13	15
17.	Sewan ...	10	... 15	17	12½	... 15
18.	Burhures ...	11½	15½	16½	12½	15½
19.	Semaria ...	10	... 17	12	12	... 15
20.	Durrreejee ...	12½	... 16	10	14½	17
21.	Situlpore ...	9½	... 16	10½	13½	14½
22.	Siewan ...	12	... 18	18½	13½	17½
23.	Roghoonathpore ...	11	15	18	14	15½
24.	Mairwa ...	9½	... 17	17	... 13½	... 15
25.	Burragan ...	10½	... 16	16½	15½	... 15
26.	Hutkha ...	11½	... 17½	15	15	15
27.	Bhoriy ...	9½	12	10½	12	... 15
28.	Meengunge ...	11½	... 16	10½	13	16
29.	Burrowlee ...	11	14	10½	12½	15½
30.	Gopalgunge ...	12	... 16	... 17	... 15	... 15

Statement showing the true number of cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking, which occurred in the Sarun District during the month of May 1872, 1873, and 1874.

Dacoity—

(Headings 30 and 31 of crime return A I)	Month of May 1874 ...	3
	Corresponding month of May 1873 ...	0
	" " "	1872 ... 1

Robbery—

(Headings 32 and 33 of crime return I)	Corresponding month of May 1874 ...	0
	" " "	1873 ... 1
	" " "	1872 .. 2

Theft—

(Heading 43 of crime return A I excluding cattle-theft)	Month of May 1874 ...	31
	Corresponding month of May 1873 ...	48
	" " "	1872 ... 48

House-breaking—

(Heading 35 of crime return A I)	Month of May 1874 ...	132
	Corresponding month of May 1873 ...	109
	" " "	1872 ... 102
Total of all four crimes	Month of May 1874 ...	166
	Corresponding month of May 1873 ...	158
	" " "	1872 ... 153

Statement showing the Extent of Charitable Relief given in the District of Sarun during the fortnight ending the 13th June, 1874.

Names of Sub-division.	Names of circles.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.	Number of purdah women employed in spinning cotton.	Total	PAID IN		Number of persons receiving cooked food.
					Cash.	Grain.	
Chupra ...	Chupra ...	525	1,402	2,018	1,338 2 1	44 30 2	76
Manjhee ...	Gurkha ...	272	461	461	68 8 0	13 23 0	.........
	Rampurgh ...	14	14	14	15 0 0	.........	...
Mushrukh ...	Bala ...	137	30	167	513 0 0	.........	...
	Burhures ...	120	... 120	120	123	... 1 34 6	...
	Ramnutee ...	89	49	128	627 0 0	.........	...
	Mushrukh ...	27	... 27	27	.........	.........	...
Pursa ...	Situlpore ...	50	87	137	97 4 0	.........	...
	Pursa ...	... 55	94	94	518 8 0	.........	...
	Kusmar ...	55	79	125	49 0 0	.........	...
	Sewan ...	242	87	279	393 3 2	98 10 13	...
	Total ...	1,535	2,039	3,974	3,568 9 10	153 18 5	76

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874. 1767

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the fortnight ending 13th June, 1874.

NAME OF THANA.	Number and names of store-houses in each thana.	Total allotment of Government grain.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.								Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fort- night.	
			Total quantity of grain stored up to date and delivered to other districts.				By sales to the public or in baskets.					
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		
Chaprah	1. Chaprah	10,050 0 0	10,050 0 0	1,215 39 8	48 28 8	55 0 0	1,800 26 12	.....	.....	.....	3,120 14 12
	2. Revelgunge	12,155 17 8	12,155 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,843 2 7
	3. Gurkha	8,078 0 0	8,078 0 0	1,975 2 7	40 0 0	1,828 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	30,283 17 8	30,283 10 8	3,191 1 15	88 28 8	1,883 0 0	1,800 26 12	.....	.....	.....	6,963 17 3
Manjhee	1. Manjhee	15,000 0 0	15,000 25 0	450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0	.....
	2. Ekma	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	1,150 0 0	.....	87 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1,257 10 0	.....
	Total	25,000 0 0	25,001 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	87 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1,887 10 0	.....
Dighwarah	1. Dighwarah	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	345 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	340 0 0	.....	340 0 0
	2. Sonipore, E	10,160 0 0	10,160 39 0	748 29 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	748 29 12	.....	748 29 12
	Total	20,160 0 0	20,161 6 12	1,093 29 12	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	1,097 29 12	.....	1,097 29 12
Purba	1. Purba	40,000 0 0	40,000 22 4	1,040 39 5	.....	560 35 0	.....	.....	1,401 34 5	.....	1,401 34 5
	2. Amnour	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	810 0 0	35 0 0	520 35 0	.....	.....	1,568 6 0	.....	1,568 6 0
	3. Amnour, E	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	44 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1,505 0 0	159 25 0	3,543 20 0	.....	.....	5,268 5 6	.....	5,268 5 6
	5. Bakewra, E	10,000 0 0	9,999 23 15	193 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 13 3	.....	195 13 3
	Total	95,000 0 0	93,000 15 3	3,531 12 8	194 25 0	4,627 21 0	.....	.....	8,373 15 8	.....	8,373 15 8
Mushrakh	1. Mushrakh	50,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	2,022 5 5	6 16 0	3,951 16 12	.....	.....	7,644 30 1	.....	7,644 30 1
	2. Banispare	10,000 0 0	11,352 0 0	1,290 0 0	32 0 0	102 16 0	.....	.....	1,354 16 0	.....	1,354 16 0
	3. Palumberpore	10,000 0 0	8,485 31 19	2,620 16 6	30 4 8	44 12 0	.....	.....	2,694 32 8	.....	2,694 32 8
	4. Alaharree	20,000 0 0	20,000 15 1	87 14 12	25 9 0	3,976 30 0	.....	.....	4,080 13 12	.....	4,080 13 12
	5. Saranpur	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 8	882 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	880 12 4	.....	880 12 4
	6. Basowwie, E	10,000 0 0	9,984 26 0	1,094 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094 12 2	.....	1,094 12 2
	7. Sarangpore, E	10,000 0 0	9,999 26 0	1,444 30 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,444 30 4	.....	1,444 30 4
	Total	120,000 0 0	119,988 6 2	10,320 3 5	87 22 8	8,074 30 12	.....	.....	18,482 17 9	.....	18,482 17 9
Banshupore	1. Banshupore	40,000 0 0	40,000 16 0	15,725 27 7	.....	18 3 0	.....	.....	15,738 36 7	.....	15,738 36 7
	2. Maharsunge	20,000 0 0	20,000 20 12	1,061 12 12	.....	398 0 0	.....	.....	1,399 12 12	.....	1,399 12 12
	3. Syedpore	11,840 0 0	11,840 0 0	2,070 2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,070 2 8	.....	2,070 2 8
	4. Hurboga	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	650 2 8	.....	3,437 0 0	.....	.....	4,080 2 8	.....	4,080 2 8
	5. Bala	6,930 0 0	6,930 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. Gopalpore	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. Bagwora	8,280 0 0	8,284 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,07,050 0 0	1,07,050 29 5	19,408 18 11	.....	3,846 3 0	.....	.....	23,254 21 11	.....	23,254 21 11
Sewan	1. Sewan	45,000 0 0	44,927 33 10	1,720 35 14	80 0 0	5,594 3 12	790 11 8	20 0 0	8,101 10 8	.....	8,101 10 8
	2. Burhurras	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,060 12 8	10 0 0	1,473 7 8	20 0 0	.....	1,558 7 8	.....	1,558 7 8
	3. Semaria	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	112 22 8	.....	1,126 0 0	.....	.....	1,240 22 8	.....	1,240 22 8
	Total	65,000 0 0	64,937 33 10	1,894 17 12	90 0 0	8,105 11 4	810 11 8	10,000 0 0	8,105 11 4	.....	8,105 11 4
Durrowee	1. Durrowee	20,000 0 0	19,099 23 10	20 0 0	10 0 0	248 20 6	58 0 0	.....	336 20 0	.....	336 20 0
	2. Gootihungo	5,000 0 0	4,869 20 0	55 0 6	.....	163 5 0	13 0 0	.....	196 9 0	.....	196 9 0
	3. Siswan	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Raghonathpore	4,000 0 0	4,005 29 9	.....	60 0 0	1,091 32 0	.....	.....	1,151 32 0	.....	1,151 32 0
	5. Mairwa	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0	55 0 0	.....	539 0 0	.....	.....	594 0 0	.....	594 0 0
	Total	39,000 0 0	39,000 3 3	95 0 0	70 0 0	2,042 17 0	71 4 0	.....	2,278 21 6	.....	2,278 21 6
Burrowee	1. Burrowee	25,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	35 0 0	20 0 0	6,568 30 0	.....	.....	6,625 30 0	.....	6,625 30 0
	2. Gopalpore	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	124 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 0 0	.....	124 0 0
	3. Gopalpore, E	15,000 0 0	15,000 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Biyopore, E	2,000 0 0	2,000 39 12	9 28 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 28 0	.....	9 28 0
	5. Olipore, E	3,000 0 0	3,001 10 9	243 39 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 39 0	.....	243 39 0
	Total	55,000 0 0	55,003 1 10	412 18 6	20 0 0	6,568 30 0	.....	.....	7,601 8 0	.....	7,601 8 0
Grand Total		5,56,433 17 8	5,56,380 24 5	41,506 21 15	550 37 0	35,239 3 0	2,682 2 4	80,038 24 3	.....	.....	.....

Two lakhs and thirty thousand mounds.

Note.—E means embankment.

Statement showing the allotment, expenditure, and requirement of Grain in the District of Sarun.

Names of Sub-divisions.	1	2	3	4	REQUIREMENT.			Amount of deficiency.	Total.	6	7
					Expenditure up to date.	Balance in store.	For ADVANCES to BORERS.	For SALE to LABORERS ON RELIEF WORKS AT $\frac{1}{2}$ A SER. PER HEAD PER DAY.			
Total allotment of Government to districts to Trichoor. Less 60,000 mounds excesses of grain received from the zamindars.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Chiraph	...	...	30,975	69,033	23,312*	at 200 Mds. per village.	74,000	70,402 for one month.	26,430	1,09,430	77,118
2. Maljee	...	...	95,000	1,087	23,313	at 300 Mds. per village.	67,500	34,910 for one month.	13,060	89,550	67,237
3. Murrak and Busenipore	...	...	1,07,000	41,738	1,05,314	at 900 Mds. per village.	1,52,000	for 1½ months.	98,750	2,19,230	64,006
4. Pura and Dighwam	...	...	1,05,100	9,471	95,829	at 200 Mds. per village.	1,01,600	11,105 for 1½ months.	6,225	1,07,565	12,229
5. Seven, including a portion of Barowee and the whole of Darowee	...	...	1,39,000	20,179	1,15,921	at 150 Mds. per village.	1,172	1,75,800 for 1½ months.	31,588	17,910	74,589
Total	...	...	4,01,425	80,000	4,10,080	3,188	6,01,560	9,13,000	1,00,805	7,01,865	9,85,478
Deduct probable waste at 5 per cent.			84,901							Add probable waste	...
Balance	...		48,094							Total deficit	...
											31,227

SARUN MAGISTRACY,
The 17th June 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offy. Magistrate and Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed in Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

Map Number.	Name of Work.	Length of Road, &c.	Total Number of Persons Employed During the 14 Days.		Mean Daily Number of Persons Employed During the 14 Days.		Number of Persons Employed on the Last Day of the 14 Days.		How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks.
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Chaurap Sub-division.—(Continued).										
65	Mudhi village road	.....	627	611	202	1,480	48	17	22	102
66	Nashik village road	.....	1,307	931	2,713	1,060	390	58	194	172
67	India to Abhangpur Road	.....	1,151	1,081	1,151	1,025	152	152	85	323
68	Sawat village road	.....	2,388	6,057	2,567	11,032	443	398	18	11
69	Kulmukh village road	.....	2,115	1,115	2,115	1,115	151	151	30	223
70	India to Halsangpur	.....	1,07,099	53,850	43,914	1,82,016	7,169	2,732	3,075	13,040
71	India to Bhoropore	.....	1,09,100	53,850	43,914	1,82,016	7,169	2,732	3,075	13,040
72	Borla to Bhoropore	.....	981	888	759	3,038	751	152	144	12,583
73	Borla to Bhoropore	.....	9,219	3,088	6,160	7,517	178	152	144	.....
74	Borla to Bhoropore	.....	9,394	3,089	6,160	7,517	178	152	144	.....
75	Borla to Bhoropore	.....	11,045	5,270	9,306	6,160	947	745	341	29
76	Borla to Bhoropore	.....	11,045	5,270	9,306	6,160	947	745	341	29
77	Borla to Bhoropore	.....	1,189	743	194	2,047	102	153	144	142
78	Tola Road to Teknawash	.....	7,860	2,410	12,310	22,610	651	2,12	883	1,618
79	Tola Road to Teknawash	.....	1,189	743	194	2,047	102	153	144	142
80	Munshi to Nandipura	.....	1,193	1,159	1,159	1,159	83	92	92	91
81	Munshi to Nandipura	.....	1,195	1,159	1,159	1,159	83	92	92	91
82	Villages and roads at Gurdha Factory	.....	2,607	5,178	1,501	7,739	106	167	50	311
83	Villages and roads at Gurdha Factory	.....	2,607	5,178	1,501	7,739	106	167	50	311
84	Villages and roads at Gurdha Factory	.....	2,608	5,179	1,501	7,739	107	167	50	311
85	Villages and roads at Gurdha Factory	.....	2,608	5,179	1,501	7,739	107	167	50	311
86	Villages and roads at Gurdha Factory	.....	2,608	5,179	1,501	7,739	107	167	50	311
87	Mudhi village road	.....	7,854	5,865	5,127	18,997	561	442	363	1,018
88	Mudhi village road	.....	7,854	5,865	5,127	18,997	561	442	363	1,018
89	Chaurap Tank	.....	733	938	221	1,032	54	138	69	54
90	Chaurap Tank	.....	733	938	221	1,032	54	138	69	54
91	Chaurap Tank	.....	1,096	441	523	1,925	19	2	43	.....
92	Chaurap Tank	.....	1,096	441	523	1,925	19	2	43	.....
93	Chaurap Tank	.....	1,074	739	1,327	1,617	1,634	177	55	135
94	Chaurap Tank	.....	1,074	739	1,327	1,617	1,634	177	55	135
95	Chaurap Tank	.....	1,084	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
96	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
97	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
98	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
99	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
100	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
101	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
102	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
103	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
104	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
105	Collection of road-mud at Kankarib	.....	1,077	1,327	1,617	1,634	1,634	177	55	135
106	Tank at Chaurap	.....	2,608	589	223	1,824	299	53	43	13
107	Tank at Chaurap	.....	2,608	589	223	1,824	299	53	43	13
108	Panore Tank	.....	5,875	739	1,854	8,033	62	157	69	69
109	Maror Tank, No. 3	.....	1,045	441	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	.....
110	Maror Tank, No. 3	.....	1,045	441	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	.....
111	Maror Tank, No. 3	.....	1,105	737	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	.....
112	Maror Tank, No. 3	.....	1,105	737	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	.....
113	Burwani Tank	.....	1,105	737	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	.....
114	Burwani Tank	.....	1,105	737	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	.....
115	Burwani Tank	.....	1,105	737	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	1,105	.....
116	Ajodhia village road	.....	1,117	1,197	473	1,124	57	6	31	3
117	Ajodhia village road	.....	1,117	1,197	473	1,124	57	6	31	3
118	Ajodhia village road	.....	1,117	1,197	473	1,124	57	6	31	3
119	Ajodhia village road	.....	2,373	1,197	473	1,124	57	6	31	3
120	Ajodhia village road	.....	2,373	1,197	473	1,124	57	6	31	3
121	Malir Aliabad or Garange	.....	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547
122	Garange	.....	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547
123	Garange	.....	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547
124	Garange	.....	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547
125	Garange	.....	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547
126	Garange	.....	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547
127	Garange	.....	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547	1,174	1,547
128	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
129	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
130	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
131	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
132	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
133	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
134	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
135	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
136	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
137	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
138	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
139	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
140	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
141	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
142	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
143	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
144	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
145	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
146	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
147	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
148	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
149	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
150	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
151	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
152	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
153	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
154	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
155	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
156	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
157	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
158	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
159	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
160	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
161	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
162	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
163	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
164	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
165	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
166	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
167	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
168	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
169	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
170	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
171	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
172	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
173	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
174	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
175	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
176	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
177	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
178	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
179	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
180	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021	232	132	93	1,018
181	Hannimgunge Tank	.....	3,018	1,378	936	5,021</				

(Countersigned)

DRUMMOND,
Offg. Maistrat

Executive Engineer, Saran District.

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarsuna during the 14 days ending Thursday, the 11th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.		Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.	Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.	REMARKS.							
			Men	Women				Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	
How long work is likely to give employment?															
1	Baking 8½ miles S.E. Constructing retarding bund in the 17th and 18th mile S.E.	8½ miles ...	281	110	76	437	20	8	5	33	20	9	8	37	14 months.
2	Extension of main bund to Sonepur and draining of the Hurdihali canal	1,489	214	100	1,813	166	15	11	132	40	15	19	74	1 month.	
3	7,311	8,753	1,907	15,681	122	411	143	1,076	257	62	190	679	1 month.
4
5	168	140	92	407	12	11	7	30	16	6	1	35	1 week.
6	834	.....	.....	834	59	59	59	42	42	42	42	42	1 week.
7	403	21	27	541	35	2	8	39	....	....	....	....	....
8	42	.....	.....	43	3	3	13	13	13	5	5	4	1 month.
9	186	.....	.....	186	13	13	13	13	13	5	5	5	1 month.
.....	60	.....	.....	60	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	1 month.
At what distance obtained from the work.															.....
Half a mile to the work.															.....
Half a mile to the work.															.....
Total number employed															.....
.....	16,892	6,947	2,052	19,451	774	447	168	1,889	392	462	218	1,072	.....

Rate of wages paid for full work—

To each man A.P. 1 6

" child " 0 6

Total amount disbursed in wagons during the fortnight, Rs. 1,488-8-0.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
for Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

O.P. Magistrate and Collector.

PROSONNO COOMAR DUTT, A.C.A.

for Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the Town of Chirra, employed by the Magistrate of Sarni during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 15th June 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offy. Magistrate and Collector.

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	SOTHELY NUMBER OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.										Number of persons engaged on the last of the 14 days.		Rate of food-grain per rupee.		REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	
New water tank	69	166	46	260	5	7	3	15	67	75	25	185	...	...	...
Khasari tank	1,545	2,462	1,138	5,165	110	178	81	369	27	69	28	115	...	...	...
Total number employed...	1,614	2,532	1,188	5,374	115	155	84	384	64	125	59	278	....	....	....

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man ...
 " child ... } Paid in grain.
 Total amount disbursed in wages during
 the fortnight, Rs. 355-5-6.

(Countersigned.)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offy, Mingle, and Colly, Saran,

A. C. WRIGHT,
Sub-Divisional Officer of Saran.

The 14th June 1874.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutsu estate under the Court of Wards, in the district of Saran, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 10th June 1874.

Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.	Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.		Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.		Rate of food-grain per rupee.		Remarks
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Children.	Hire.	Grain.	
1 28 Tanks in Toppa Bhawey, Marwa, and Dholbowl	26,481	24,886	75,102	1,447	2,177	1,740	5,394	1,412 1,649 4,825
2 Ditto in ditto by contract ... ...	... ...	... ...	8,353	... ...	... ...	597	... ...	... ...
3 Ditto in ditto through village Thikadars ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4 3. Ditto under Murniabah factory	557	2,963	2,966	5,103	39	146	179	364 46 80 157 282
5 5. Ditto ditto Steepore ditto	5,328	8,921	8,978	25,227	580	658	641	1,640 298 478 483 1,257
6 6. Ditto ditto Charkia ditto	1,321	7,152	2,048	11,321	109	510	189	608 14 38 ...
7 1. Ditto ditto Jaspore ditto	1,028	73	920	582	73	60	42	151 60 57 91 147
8 1. Ditto ditto Purbapore ditto	801	1,414	433	9,083	57	101	82	190 63 135 33 229
9 17. Ditto in Toppa Ared	10,446	10,470	9,856	30,272	746	747	658	2,101 189 169 137 455
10 12. Ditto in ditto Dhingree	5,944	6,424	6,279	18,647	454	458	448	1,250 331 329 400 1,111
11 6. Ditto in ditto Karrat Imp. on	412	320	629	1,261	68	63	85	209 65 40 78 159
12 12. Ditto by other Thikodars	2,977	4,974	7,115	15,003	227	580	577	1,134 180 244 421 848
1 Despatched ord. most at Hutsu	610	705	920	2,253	44	50	65	159 74 106 104 284
Total number employed ...	49,579	73,858	63,732	195,794	3,004	5,535	4,609	14,196 2,708 3,410 3,541 10,493

Rate of wages paid for full work.
To each Man ... 4 to 6
Woman ... 4 to 6
Child ... 2 to 4
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 9373-9.9.

(Counter-signed.)

H. S. DRUMMOND,
Officer Magistrate and Collector,
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hation.

H. G. HODGKINSON,
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hation.

HUTWA,
The 13th June 1874.

C.C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

SARUN MANAGER's OFFICE,
The 16th June 1874.

(Countersigned.)

DRUMMOND,
Offy. Magistrate and Collector.

FUZL,
Manager.

FUZZL

No. 1915F, dated Motiharee, the 15th June 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief, for the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been rain, more or less general, throughout the district, and there is every appearance of the regular rainy season having now set in. The prospects of the district have greatly improved, and may now be looked upon as very satisfactory.

In the Motiharee sub-division, Mr. Oldham states that the effect of the rains, combined with the sale of Government grain, has been very marked. He gives the following table to exemplify this:—

	Rates prevailing last fortnight.		Present fortnight.	
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Rice (cheapest) clean	...	11	...	15
Wheat (coarse)	...	12	...	12½
Barley	...	16	...	17
Cheena	...	13	...	13
Maize	...	13	...	14
Gram	...	13	...	14½
Oorid	...	13	...	12
Moong	...	13	...	14
Arhar	...	16	...	16
Seed-rice	...	16	...	19
Kodo	...	None	...	20

At Ramgurwa (on the west of the sub-division), the best rice is selling at 11 seers, and coarse at 13, and all the above grains are abundant. The rice is not Government grain, but a part of those local stores, on the presence of which Mr. Oldham has all along insisted. In the north of the sub-division, the young rice plants are in some places some inches high, and the cultivators say that they could do without rain for a fortnight. South of the Shikrana there has not been so much rain, and the numbers on the works are still increasing.

"The country," Mr. Oldham says, "in this tract is higher, and agricultural operations will not be in full force till next month. The people here, moreover, have only now just reached the stage in which the population of the northern and rice-producing tract was two months ago."

Seed-grain, Mr. Oldham says, is as abundant as it was in Orissa, even in the second year of famine there (1867), and "all vague theories to account for a supposed deficiency of it here are vain. As every one who was in Orissa at the time knew, the stores existed; they were exposed up to the very last by each fresh theft, fire, or dacoity. The mistake made was in supposing that they were available for food. As his daily rice is to the laborer, so is his store of seed to the zamindar-mahajun, his most profitable capital, which he will only expend where he can literally reap the profits himself. If this was the case in Orissa where no mahajun system existed, it is still more so here, where that system is in full force."

From the Dhaka sub-division, Mr. Kilby writes: "Owing to the rain which has lately fallen every 4 or 5 five days, the young crops are progressing most satisfactorily; and as the people are doing their utmost to prepare their lands for rice, I conclude they either have seed in their possession, or have the means, and know where to procure it." Mr. Kilby had travelled all over his sub-division during the fortnight, and considers the condition of the people satisfactory. The mango crop is coming in, and there is not that wholesale robbery of the fruit that the owners of the orchards expected.

Food-grains of all kinds are said to be procurable in the "bazars." A considerable quantity of Burnah rice, Mr. Kilby reports, is finding its way into the markets adjoining Mr. Oldham's sub-division, and is selling for 13½ seers the rupee (presumed to be uncleansed). Some is also coming, it seems, from the Seetamurree sub-division.

The public health remains, Mr. Kilby states, particularly good; indigo prospects have improved, and a large number of laborers are employed in weeding.

From the Gobindgunge sub-division, Mr. Weeks reports, that the prospects have improved wonderfully in consequence of the setting in of the rains, and the opening of the Government stores. Hitherto Mr. Weeks had been reserving his stock in order to encourage as much as possible private importations which had set in from Patna, Revelgunge, and

Hajipore. The early setting in of the rains has now, Mr. Weekes says, altered the state of affairs very materially, and it is now no longer urgently necessary to foster private trade, and there is no fear of underselling the traders. Rice from Patna of a fair sort was selling in some of the bazars at 13 seers, and another large bazar visited by Mr. Weekes, was abundantly supplied with grain from Motharee, Revelunge, Gobindgunge, &c. Prices have fallen considerably, "and there is an abundant supply of food-grains in the bazars. Sowings have been carried out to a great extent; in fact the state of agricultural affairs has almost entirely changed in little more than one fortnight." This account of the prospects of the sub-division is decidedly, in my opinion, satisfactory. Mr. Weekes, however, takes a less favorable view of affairs. He says: "the state of the people is such, that I can not be certain what a day may bring forth, and at present the orders to introduce task-work as much as possible on relief works (and mine are almost entirely village works), are causing me much anxiety. I do not think it advisable to reduce relief works, rather the contrary. In spite of the introduction of task-work as much as possible, the numbers are increasing, about one-eighth of the whole population depend for their support, almost entirely on these works. The cultivators, especially the smaller ones, are very badly off, and extremely thin; not to say emaciated. I am giving loans in many mouzahs, as they are much required to enable the ryots to sow, while the mahajuns are either exhausted, or are strangely short-sighted waiting till the crops appear and give good promise." If Mr. Weekes' village relief system is complete, and advances of grain are freely given, there can be little danger in reducing the number of relief works, especially as prices have fallen, and the supply of food-grains is abundant. Indeed not to do so would undoubtedly cause the relief works to compete injuriously with the demand for field labor which ought now to exist. Mr. Weekes' attention has also been drawn to Circular No. 3667—S.R., dated 8th June, which especially provides for laborers who have no present means of subsistence.

From Bettiah, Mr. Samuels reports that the Government rice is being freely bought. The sales amount to about 6,000 mounds per week, and the demand is steady; private importation to a small extent had commenced. The condition of the people continues good; agricultural operations are going on briskly. The dhan crop is reported to be coming up well, and much waste land has been taken up. No difficulty had as yet been experienced as regards seed-grain. The following table shows the rates at which food-grains have been procurable.

No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.

	Seers.
Rice (cheapest clean)	... 15
Wheat, coarse	... 12½
Barley	... 17
Cheena	... 13
Maize	... 14
Gram	... 14½
Oorid	... 12
Moong	... 14
Arhur	... 16
Seed-rice	... 19
Kodo	... 20

No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.

	Seers.
Rice No. 1	... 9¾ to 10½
" 2	... 11 to 12
Barley	... 15 to 16
Maize	... 14½ to 16½
Wheat	... 10 to 12½
Gram	... 14½ to 16
Peas	... 11½ to 16½
Arhur	... 15 to 16½
Cheena	... 14½
Kodo	... 25
Oorid	... 12½ to 15½

No. 3, Gobindgunge sub-division.

Not given.

No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.

Rice No. 1	... 8½ to 9½
" 2	... 10 to 12
Maize	... 14 to 16
Barley	... 15 to 18
Wheat	... 12 to 14
Gram	... 14

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The following is the list of relief works and the number of persons employed thereon.

Circle No. 1.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Motiharee to Katkenwa, sections Nos. 1 and 2	7,988	8,729	2,995	10,712	1,408
Narkatya to Lakhwara	4,084	6,081	1,261	11,426	879
Tank at—					
Lakhwara	2,194	3,058	565	5,817	484
Patchgachia	1,910	1,766	787	3,763	313
Bungri	1,352	1,254	41	3,047	254
Jatpur	1,437	1,794	1,108	4,339	434
Jagirha	1,906	2,401	585	4,952	353
Repairing Hajeeporé road	4,034	2,539	1,717	8,290	753
New road Godhra to Moduchupra	1,734	1,642	1,583	4,599	418
Motiharee to Segowlee	3,530	4,106	1,572	9,288	662
Motiharee to station road	2,248	3,884	740	6,872	1,274
Tank at—					
Segowlee	69	214	58	341	123
Burgura	292	790	286	1,338	225
Patchrooka	672	1,521	599	3,792	227
Chiknowta	1,169	2,844	1,111	5,044	492
Senmrah	583	1,382	584	2,549	196
Road Segowlee to Roxoul	15,118	13,654	7,097	35,869	2,562
Ramgurwa to Adapur	88,72	3,945	3,992	16,109	1,150
Bhowra to Roxoul	2,978	1,592	1,997	5,867	977
Tank at—					
Sessowria, alias Ramgurwa	6,887	6,907	3,666	17,462	1,347
Sakhar	12,303	6,731	2,210	21,244	2,124
Luchim pore	985	1,548	551	3,084	440
Pushram pore	5,141	8,880	625	14,646	1,046
Sunkar Saria	5,982	9,802	644	16,428	1,173
Segowlee Cantonment	2,300	11,628	5,322	19,260	1,480
Tank at—					
Narkatya	9,438	15,440	2,452	30,320	2,165
Purushlambore	5,116	7,715	1,169	14,00	1,000
Orya	2,542	5,303	612	8,552	712
Chumaryia	869	1,235	182	2,688	417
Korya or Moorthya	1,748	4,607	437	6,792	506
Chundermor	2,345	5,636	749	8,730	671
Mohowwa	1,477	3,455	481	5,363	413
Shrepore or Moorthya	4,424	10,834	1,609	16,867	1,204
Jaysingapore	5,220	6,416	1,751	13,387	1,115
Road Sagon to Turkoles	16,642	18,090	8,205	42,937	3,578
Narkatya road	530	929	274	1,733	577
Motharee town	7,336	6,061	111	13,504	964
Tank at—					
Pahlwra	7,346	5,145	650	13,141	938
Murthyia	4,966	3,544	715	9,225	768
Total	...	...	...	430,204	30,727

Circle No. 3.

Mutgoberdhon tank	1,474	1,012	888	3,374	241
Bhooputpore tank	1,429	1,184	775	3,388	242
Rajpore road	963	901	376	2,240	160
Poorun Chupra road	2,139	1,839	1,516	5,516	394
Sarunpore road	434	.....	.....	434	31
Patna Chupra tank	1,144	677	515	2,338	187
Sembhoo Chupra tank	1,042	671	569	2,282	163
Hosenne road	1,378	899	481	2,758	107
Magharampore tank	4,517	1,163	2,276	7,756	554
Road from Sutterhat to Gobindgunge	3,677	3,425	3,174	10,276	734
Road on Katuria	4,679	4,090	3,441	12,180	876
Road on Dilwarpole	3,363	2,235	1,109	6,706	479
Road from Byre Dowlta	168	.....	.....	168	12
Tank at—					
Tajpore	1,051	872	583	2,506	179
Tajpore Monie	3,351	2,633	1,926	7,910	565
Katurea tank	424	683	209	1,316	94
Bewla Madho tank	987	746	773	2,506	179
Akbaria tank	2,597	2,273	1,934	6,804	486
Bettiah Basant tank	1,041	742	443	2,226	169
Gopee Chupras	1,153	820	351	2,324	166
Patti Jassowlee "	2,046	3,307	1,985	7,388	567
Doomra tank	1,547	874	803	2,289	213
Thamah Kessoria tank	874	636	556	1,600	119
Coergamana tank	1,147	753	452	2,352	168
Kythakes	667	440	239	1,346	89
Bhutwa	2,601	3,710	1,293	7,504	536
Ahimon Chupra tank	853	640	593	2,086	149
Bukree Mahesi	3,317	2,856	2,395	8,568	612
Khajoraria tank	1,452	873	965	3,290	236
Pursonal	669	347	554	1,470	106
Newton	1,147	756	435	2,338	167
Chund Puras	1,764	2,946	400	5,110	366

Circle No. 3.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Dapwa tank	2,051	1,590	1,803	4,914	831
Road from Tirkhulia to Sungarpore	5,670	4,030	2,401	12,110	865
Bahowara Money tank	1,850	901	703	2,954	211
Kampoochha tank	9,247	2,149	1,666	6,032	433
Jowmal	2,701	917	—	4,110	294
Julrah	1,409	1,781	1,010	4,200	300
Khogorah	1,748	1,891	894	3,862	283
Pakhra	2,801	2,165	1,570	6,566	469
Bungrah	1,852	1,427	1,061	4,340	310
Walaha	6,171	1,261	982	8,294	271
Barah	1,151	899	612	2,863	183
Turruueah	4,796	3,092	1,408	9,296	664
Symrah	3,311	2,587	1,844	7,742	553
Koonwah	2,413	1,932	1,503	5,838	417
Naguramun	523	477	498	1,498	107
Darghat	2,033	1,746	1,485	5,264	371
Mahosah	2,276	1,803	1,381	5,464	390
Seutulpore	2,715	2,334	1,739	6,778	477
Paruz	2,565	2,130	1,633	6,328	452
Sisawah Asage	1,821	1,513	712	4,046	289
Koila Belwa	2,732	1,815	927	6,474	391
Putkhewha	2,705	1,575	733	5,294	376
Bedihur tank	4,211	2,91	1,144	7,546	639
Beshompore tank	5,703	1,714	745	8,162	683
Gowrah	1,853	1,341	1,370	4,544	336
Burnudeah	4,784	3,570	2,356	10,710	765
Sisawa Bosset	1,411	977	636	3,024	216
Chaita tank	3,921	1,743	580	6,344	436
Dhureh Chupra	1,612	1,069	1,495	4,116	294
Bhown Chupra road	2,044	2,948	1,140	6,132	438
Ransee Chupra tank	1,811	1,302	1,003	4,124	291
Purree tank	449	396	247	1,092	76
Burhurwa	947	768	637	2,352	168
Kullvanpore	5,833	3,677	1,922	11,322	788
Sorehpore	11,102	8,035	6,055	25,690	1,835
Moharanee	3,120	2,650	1,292	6,748	483
Deccah	4,271	3,684	3,547	11,492	843
Rangur	3,513	2,729	1,486	7,729	552
Seetacound	3,562	4,597	1,939	10,088	692
Koila	3,614	2,77	1,801	8,222	573
Modherapore tank	2,346	1,792	1,238	5,376	384
Wochejel	313	238	205	756	54
Mohunda	2,072	3,541	603	6,216	444
Jagerha	1,807	1,213	620	3,640	269
Sisawah Putun	3,717	2,619	298	6,094	431
Sagur Choramun	1,597	1,690	633	3,920	215
Bullubpore tank	1,343	967	476	2,788	193
Tajpore tank	1,426	987	723	3,136	225
Sekunderpore tank	1,927	1,691	1,362	4,830	345
Gunesh Sersa	745	564	537	1,946	139
Burhurwa tank	2,847	1,968	1,933	6,748	483
Burwa tank	1,711	945	1,040	3,666	264
Jammonapore tank	1,387	1,361	1,158	3,906	270
Manonpore tank	1,411	1,207	1,092	3,710	265
Total	—	—	—	539,468	39,962

Circle No. 2.

Motehary to Dhaka	20,320	13,736	7,162	41,218	2,944
Dhaka to Pudum Kair	17,046	12,126	5,470	34,642	2,474
North-east boundary	360	270	142	772	55
Pakree to Seerah	2,458	2,411	1,002	5,961	426
Pargowa to Itwaghata	10,189	9,777	3,833	23,769	1,698
Chytia to Seerah	3,650	3,735	723	8,108	579
Modhubnghat	2,781	2,864	1,078	6,723	480
Seerah Ferry to Packrees	1,239	1,194	315	2,738	196
Ghorashan to Kul Kenwa	14,513	12,033	6,145	32,691	2,335
Parneyha to Tihara	17,682	10,584	4,089	33,265	2,379
Dhaka to Pureuya	2,846	1,673	1,047	6,563	464
Modhubn to Seerah	5,007	2,195	1,400	8,598	614
Seerah to Barrah	9,294	5,632	2,925	17,151	1,222
Modhubn to Pathai	2,096	1,817	1,185	5,098	364
Pattahi to Modhubn	3,741	3,142	607	7,300	527
Meshi and Kishabhat	1,426	1,031	789	3,245	233
Pattahi and Puddum Kair	11,818	6,485	2,366	20,669	1,476
" and Dhaka	6,131	5,572	1,552	13,265	947
Juman and Seerah	6,600	2,621	627	9,748	696
Dhaka and Bhsilwaghata	21,855	11,076	4,262	37,183	2,666
Chytaghata and Pattahi	2,995	10,553	195	14,943	1,003
Dhaka and Pudum Kair	26,494	9,430	3,670	39,594	2,928
Gundmek crossing	8,689	6,314	5,779	20,080	1,473
Pepa Bridge	2,119	1,702	1,809	5,690	399
Bandar tank	951	540	343	2,844	159
Misrowha tank	6,071	2,811	2,703	11,120	796
Barasunker tank	871	472	364	1,707	129
Champapur tank	620	404	365	1,389	99

Circle No. 2.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Bhugbutpore tank	4,932	2,344	1,431	8,707	622
Khamazudnugur tank	647	199	192	938	67
Seemra tank	680	242	223	1,154	82
Sisswa Mungul tank	647	198	190	1,035	74
Surata tank	4,102	1,943	1,571	7,616	544
Meerpore tank	253	1,346	671	2,270	162
Mirzapur tank	68	318	159	545	39
Gohar tank	140	698	347	1,185	84
Rampore tank	108	558	282	948	67
Lalehpore tank	50	651	322	1,023	73
Depy tank	46	242	121	409	29
Modhopore tank	193	605	303	1,101	78
Bynnathpore tank	140	747	363	1,257	99
Muttan tank	220	1,315	677	2,919	188
Bans Jogram tank	89	216	116	1,160	83
Kurturree tank	39	482	241	739	54
Rampore (Baritalah)	340	1,547	781	2,894	192
Hurygrah tank	400	1,141	358	1,178	84
Jhescitya tank	1,308	1,742	1,602	4,712	337
Rajapore tank	1,063	3,515	1,251	6,719	479
Koala tank	508	344	309	1,250	89
Munjewrah tank	2,418	2,125	1,508	6,051	432
Bhowara tank	706	513	446	1,666	119
Barramungeroo tank	1,300	1,301	837	3,447	246
Sedimpore tank	2,342	3035	2,967	8,344	586
Bhowanpore tank	1,334	980	736	3,077	219
Nemoig tank	504	445	116	1,065	76
Senuri tank	989	123	97	1,209	86
Bhowanipore tank	810	.....	.....	810	58
Bhatinia tank	1,641	1,844	429	3,924	280
Gidowna tank	1,695	12,81	315	3,291	235
Munjewrah tank	1,365	142	263	1,770	126
Shakhowrah tank	2,377	912	248	3,417	244
Champarpore tank	1,177	635	369	1,211	86
Jitwaha tank	285	231	296	722	51
Bhogwanpore tank	434	247	307	988	70
Burhura tank	210	113	220	543	38
Kentia tank	728	517	610	1,445	131
Dewapore tank	439	306	272	1,017	72
Bahulabpore tank	939	171	198	608	43
Nurkutseab tank	357	229	165	761	53
Putchpukri tank	630	.....	.....	630	45
Poddonkair tank	420	.....	.....	420	30
Poddonkair Factory tank	1,040	785	675	2,500	178
Bokaney Puthee tank	460	223	903	886	63
Seri Gopal tank	2,266	1,671	1,018	4,955	354
Bessunpore Dubut tank	301	445	836	1,667	140
Modhopore tank	2,109	1158	1,121	4,386	313
Rajeypon tank	719	429	1,275	2,492	173
Sitalpatty tank	1,496	585	499	2,580	184
Jodhpur tank	639	351	317	1,307	93
Kungsai tank	1,385	741	482	2,608	187
Jaholey tank	2,013	1,636	1,712	5,361	383
Roopohna tank	736	360	265	1,361	96
Bokasay Kullan tank	1,881	1,372	721	3,974	293
Bokaney Khord tank	3,937	3,001	1,260	8,198	585
Pepra Korumad tank	2,376	886	1,050	4,432	310
Burhura tank	918	364	198	1,480	105
Doomry Bijoo tank	370	210	367	947	67
Horriarna tank	1,007	739	392	2,188	156
Sirewna tank	580	344	634	1,468	105
Kooduria tank	1,240	588	521	2,349	167
Balabargoo tank	2,432	1,520	1,960	5,912	422
Mulkowneah tank	899	585	388	1,572	133
Chytta tank	423	570	156	1,149	82
Mulashahdah tank	531	798	762	2,029	146
Hossainpore chuttu road	867	939	408	2,244	160
Fasutpoor road	100	122	107	389	27
Humarpur to Koala	868	277	292	1,437	102
Modoah to Mahomedpore village road	389	213	109	711	51
Koosa road	199	94	214	454	38
Niranpore road	289	347	139	850	60
Quarjanah road	439	147	139	718	51
Suhobazar road	86	4	4	94	7
Taterah road	144	66	71	281	20
Rajapoor road	85	8	28	119	8
Nukurdah road	121	94	29	244	17
Employed on Government golahs	2,589	.....	.....	2,589	185
Total	.....	.....	.....	657,155	41,939

Circle No. 4.

Bishooppore	Dhoommagore	Jomoonia	and	10,505	19,348	5,140	34,993	2,495
Hurdygurdy tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bailguri tank	1,088	9,498	1,168	6,354	382	.....	.....	.....
Woopadea Tollah tank	1,837	3,786	1,122	6,745	482	.....	.....	.....

Circle No. 4.—(Continued.)

NAME OF WORK.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Saikhownah tank ...	2,637	457	710	3,804	271
Mathia ...	556	1,097	247	1,900	140
Tilawa ...	1,262	1,908	583	3,703	264
Kuttyah ...	688	798	256	1,742	124
Lalsuriah road ...	1,094	2,289	779	4,162	317
Balihousees ...	1,740	2,096	498	4,334	317
Domeswar ...	1,826	1,352	535	3,913	298
Schorwah ...	1,434	1,370	479	3,283	255
Lukimpore ...	1,145	1,835	655	3,635	281
Burwah ...	1,143	1,912	685	3,740	267
Serookheah ...	1,716	3,559	1,143	6,418	458
Raihat ...	18,588	23,397	9,815	51,290	3,663
Gho:a tank ...	1,678	3,560	476	5,714	408
Lagonaha ...	2,088	2,872	596	5,556	390
Jubdoul ...	798	1,066	196	2,030	145
Bessamerpore ...	1,902	2,772	730	5,394	386
Lahuriah ...	1,104	2,046	344	3,494	262
Motzherree road ...	13,912	16,452	5,218	34,582	2,327
Chandypurteea ...	4,006	9,778	1,958	15,832	1,340
Bugaha ...	6,216	10,978	3,600	20,794	1,485
Burwat tank ...	7,870	10,176	1,690	19,736	1,409
Lowrah and Shikerpore ...	214	332	130	666	47
" and Ramnuggur ...	54	180	18	252	18
" and Churihure road ...	2,122	2,970	1,686	6,778	484
Churihure and Pura road ...	3,814	8,786	1,350	13,950	925
Segowlee road ...	64	124	80	208	19
Total ...	....	....	....	222,059	15,904

Circle No. 5, daily average, 11,949.

Men. Women. Children. Total.

Lower Gunduk embankment ... 30,798 502 1,104 32,404

Upper Gunduk not received—

The grand total number of persons employed is 1,811,890

The daily average is 141,369

In the Motzherree sub-division, work has been reserved on the existing roads which will give employment to the end of the rains. Mr. Oldham writes on this head:—

" In my tour last week in the north of this sub-division, I took measures for rendering the work as unattractive as possible by reducing the rates, ordering occasional issues of other grain than rice, and other means suited to the exigencies of the different places. As task-work must now necessarily stop almost entirely, the work for the rains being generally turfing, dressing, and such patch-work, the rates may sink to the merest pittance. To provide for this change, I have extended and relaxed my system of charitable relief."

The laborers are all paid in grain for six days in the week, and in pice on Sundays. The numbers on the works in this sub-division have not as yet decreased, nor have they done so in the Dhaka and Gobindgunge sub-divisions.

In the Bettiah and Ramnuggur divisions, however, a marked decrease has taken place. The workmen are paid throughout the district in grain, except every seventh day, when they receive pice. The High Level Canal has been commenced in the neighbourhood of Bugaha (Ramnuggur sub-division), and gives employment to about 3,00 persons daily.

As the work will not pass through one of the chief rice-growing tracts (Ramnuggur), and one which of all others, is the most subject to a deficiency of water-supply, its usefulness will be much curtailed, and the expediency of constructing it at all seems questionable, as it will involve a vast outlay (crossing as it does the water-shed of the country at right angles), and affording, it seems to me, but a very limited amount of benefit.

The irrigation officers are, however, best able to judge in the matter, and I presume they have fully considered the question.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Private importations continue to be made in the Gobindgunge, Dhaka, and Bettiah sub-divisions, but are not so brisk, it is reported, as in the previous fortnight, owing probably to the setting in of the rains, and the consequent heavy state of the roads. The rivers will, however, shortly rise, and fresh supplies will probably be imported. The bazars are all said to be well supplied, and prices have fallen.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

All the sub-divisions except Dhaka have their full allotments, and on a further inspection of the grain accounts, it is clear that the full amount allotted to this district has been received, and that the impression that the despatches were short by a lakh of maunds, is incorrect. Three out of the five sub-divisions have, it turns out, received more than their allotted amount, and more than was at first known, and the surplus will, if required, be transferred to the Dhaka sub-division.

The disbursement of Government grain is shewn below, and a subjoined statement gives the information required by Circular No. 3369—S.R., dated the 26th May.

No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.

Up to date of last return.				During the Fortnight.			
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
36,791	9	5	...	To laborers	...	29,101	5 1
				To the public	...	38,858	19 14
				Charity ...	...	2,183	10 11
				Advances	...	7,539	16 10

No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.

27,572	21	10	...	To laborers	...	10,765	37 3
				To the public	...	361	24 12
				Charity ...	...	266	12 12
				Advances	...	149	33 8

No. 3, Gobindunge sub-division.

7,991	12	8	...	To laborers	...	14,816	26 3
				To the public	...	610	17 4
				Charity ...	...	754	38 8
				Advances	...	838	21 0

No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.

21,582	16	8	...	To laborers	...	8,511	29 0
				To the public	...	24,886	24 0
				Charity ...	...	3,765	38 0
				Advances	...	64	20 0

No. 5, Ramnuggur sub-division.

35,145	20	0	...	To laborers	...	2,837	0 0
				To the public	...	6,405	0 0
				Charity ...	...	443	0 0
				Advances	...	5,102	0 0
Total	...			To laborers	...	66,032	0 0
				To the public	...	71,222	0 0
				Charity .	...	7,413	0 0
				Advances	...	13,694	0 0

Upper Gunduk sold up to date

Grand Total

1,62,607 14 4

In the Motiharee sub-division as already reported, sales of grain have been going on without restriction. It is sold at all the golahs at the rate of 11 seers for clean rice to the public, and at 12 seers to relief committees and laborers. The sales, Mr. Oldham reports, have everywhere sensibly declined within the fortnight. This he at first attributed to the large quantities already issued on the works and to the public; to the expectation of advances being given on the largest scale; and also that the rates would fall. The state of the bazar, however, is now quite enough to account for it. The anticipated rush on the frontier golahs at Addapore and Kutkenwa, has not taken place, the sales at both these golahs having been, on the contrary, inconsiderable. The largest issues have been from the golahs at Sripore and Lukewra, both of which Mr. Oldham has had to replenish. These golahs are on the borders of the Dhaka sub-division, and the bulk of the grain expended from them, has been imported thither.

The principle on which sales have been conducted (i.e., without any restrictions), has been separately reported, and orders solicited. The effect of these sales has been to supply the bazars freely, and they have now, as stated above, declined.

In the Dhaka and Gobindunge sub-divisions, the sales to the public have not been on so large a scale, but are going on briskly in the Bettiah and Ramnuggur sub-divisions. In Ramnuggur, Mr. Howe is carrying out a scheme to effectually provide for any possible outbreak of distress in the rains.

The scheme consists in having several "small and well-selected reserve storage sites," so that sales of grain may be extended at any moment in the interior, to meet all demands for charitable requirements, and to make further advances. According to this arrangement each large tappa will have four centres, and each small one two; small supplies of grain will be stored at these centres, and kept on the zemindar's security. Should these stores run out they can be replenished by means of pack-bullocks and ponies, which are easily obtainable. The system will be supervised by the tehsildary and group officers. The reserve golahs will be constantly visited by the tehsildars and sub-inspectors, and the distribution made in their presence, and on their responsibility. This arrangement, combined with the large tuccavee advances already made, and to be made, will, Mr. Howe considers, effectually provide against any unforeseen outbreak of distress.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

About 5,000 maunds have been advanced in the Motiharee sub-division under the system fully described in the last narrative. These advances will be completed within the month. Baboo Doorgaprosad of Mudhoobunnee has purchased 3,000 maunds of Government grain for his ryots, in Mr. Oldham's division, and consented to distribute 1,500 more in Mr. Kilby's. Messrs. McQueen, Begg, and Edwards have received advances and made considerable loans to their ryots, and many petty maliks have received advances for the same purpose; the Bettiah Raj has also promised to stand security for 8,000 maunds in this sub-division, and for 5,000 in Gobindunge. In the latter sub-division Messrs. Macleod of Pipra, Gibbon of Tirkowlia, and Shaw of Rajpore, have all given great assistance in the distribution of loans of grain to the people, by taking advances from Government for that purpose. In the Bettiah sub-division, a few zemindars have taken advances of grain during the fortnight, and Mr. Hudson of Parsa factory, is making considerable advances to the ryots of that circle.

The following sums have been expended under this head during the fortnight:—

1. For storage of grain	...	...	...	Nil.
2. Assistance to ryots	...	...	...	7,215
3. Land Improvement	...	...	...	1,058

The total amount expended up to date under these heads is—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	...	1,39,000	0	0
2.	...	1,70,954	0	0
3.	...	76,355	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The subjoined table will show the numbers who receive relief under this head, and I have nothing to add to what has been reported in former narratives. This form of relief will probably have to be largely extended during the rains, as out-door relief work must inevitably be curtailed, and with this view Mr. Oldham is placing small stores of grain in villages liable to be isolated by the floods, and Mr. Howe as already described, has commenced a similar system in his district. Mr. Howe's report has not yet been received. Its non-arrival, has, I am sorry to say, been occasioned by Mr. Howe's illness, which has been brought about by exposure to the weather. It will be forwarded on receipt.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 22,62,096-7-10.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—

<i>Relief Works.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, East Chumparun	...	...	...	34,294	0	0
Mr. Weeks	...	...	...	9,000	0	0
Baboo Woodit Sing	...	...	...	300	0	0
<i>Charitable Relief.</i>				<u>Total</u>	<u>43,594</u>	<u>0</u>
Mr. Oldham	...	...	...	110	0	0
Dr. Cullen	...	...	...	100	0	0
<i>Establishment, &c.</i>				<u>210</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Under Colonel Boulderson	...	...	...	86	0	0
" Mr. Howe	...	...	...	453	1	9
" Oldham	...	...	...	660	4	6
" Weeks	...	...	...	1,087	5	1
" the Collector for pay of sweepers	...	...	...	21	0	0
Famine establishment at the Sudder station	...	...	...	214	0	0
Pay of Gokoolkissen Singh	...	...	...	200	0	0
<i>Construction of Golahs.</i>				<u>2,721</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>
Baboo Juggeshur Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector	...	...	...	241	15	0
<i>Assistance to Ryots.</i>				<u>241</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>
Nursing Persad Tewary	...	...	...	4,500	0	0
Hursurungeer	...	...	...	190	0	0
Lachmun Chowdary	...	...	...	150	0	0
Jogomohun Messur	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
Kallypersad	...	...	...	375	0	0
<i>Land improvement</i>				<u>7,215</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Land improvement	...	...	...	1,058	0	0
<i>Grand total to end of fortnight</i>				<u>23,17,137</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Statement showing the number of persons receiving charitable relief.

Where or by whom relieved.

Number of persons relieved.

Ramgurwa	...	...	...	...	110
Sugaon	...	...	...	...	79
Surkoliah	...	...	...	...	108
Motiharee Factory	...	...	...	...	156*
By relief inspector of northern part of sub-division No. I	...	...	...	...	169
By relief inspector of southern part of sub-division No. I	...	...	...	...	13
By Duhosoho committee	...	...	...	...	123
Motiharee town...	...	...	...	...	1,827
" poor-house	...	...	...	...	674
" hospital	...	...	...	...	27
Ramgurwa division	...	...	...	...	42
* Dhaka sub-division, home relief	...	...	...	...	1,478
At relief centres	...	...	...	...	2,325
On account of spinning cotton	...	...	...	...	105
† Gobindunge sub-division	...	...	...	...	2,616
Bettiah	...	...	...	...	1,023
Loharia	...	...	...	...	429
Dhookraha	...	...	...	...	621
Lalsariah	...	...	...	...	57
Munpore	...	...	...	...	223
Putjeerwa	...	...	...	...	296
Pursah	...	...	...	...	978
Bettiah poor-house	...	...	...	...	130
Ramnugur	...	...	...	...	2,055
				Total	15,664

Crime Return.

Dacoity—

Heading Nos. 30 and 41 of	{ 1872	...	...	...	2
Part I	{ 1873	...	...	...	3
	{ 1874	...	...	...	1

Robbery—

Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of	{ 1872	...	...	...	0
Part I	{ 1873	...	...	...	0
	{ 1874	...	...	...	0

Theft, excluding cattle-theft—

Heading No. 43	{ 1872	...	...	...	14
	{ 1873	...	...	...	16
	{ 1874	...	...	...	24

House-breaking—

Heading Nos. 35 and 36	{ 1872	...	...	...	27
	{ 1873	...	...	...	29
	{ 1874	...	...	...	46

Total	{ 1872	...	...	...	43
	{ 1873	...	...	...	48
	{ 1874	...	...	...	71

* No details received.

† No details received.

Statement showing the Storage of Government Grain in the District of Champaran on the date nearest to the 13th June, for which returns may be available.

No. 1942F., dated Champarun, the 18th June 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Champarun,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

IN continuation of this office No. 1915F., dated the 15th June 1874, I have the honor to submit Mr. Howe's narrative for the week ending 13th June which has just come to hand. The delay in its submission has been caused (as stated in my narrative), by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which rendered Mr. Howe physically unable to write the report.

2. The account given by Mr. Howe of the present state of the sub-division and its prospects, is on the whole very encouraging. The spontaneous decrease in the numbers on the relief works, and the return of the people to "their ordinary occupations" is very satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to learn that the supply of seed-grain is not so limited as Mr. Howe at first thought. The provision of 25,000 maunds made by Government, is on its way to Ramnuggur, and should by this time have arrived.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874, for the Ramnuggur sub-division.

A.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

During the last fortnight heavy rain has fallen throughout the sub-division; in fact it seems as if the regular rains had set in. In consequence of this, the people have commenced field-work, and (as will subsequently be shown), the numbers on our works have very largely decreased. Fields are everywhere being ploughed; sowings have also commenced, and there is in consequence a marked improvement in the condition of the people. The decrease in numbers on our works was spontaneous, and this, I think, is very good sign. In order, however, not to compete with agricultural labor, I, immediately after the rainfall, reduced our rates, and this had a beneficial effect. At present the laborers consist chiefly of women and children, for whom, however, field-work will soon become available.

There will, I fear, be a deficiency of seed-grain, even for the bhadoi crop; a deficiency of probably about one-third in certain localities. We have, with Commissioner's sanction, determined to make no cash advances for seed-grain, *first*, because such advances could not increase the quantity of seed-grain in the sub-division, but would only affect its distribution; and *secondly*, because if advances in cash were made at all, every one applying would have to receive, there being no time for very detailed enquiries. The plan of obtaining seed-grain from Nepal has, I regret to say, failed, because as soon as it became known that seed-grain was required in this part of the country, the Nepalese raised their prices, so that it became impossible for the planters who were willing to take advances, to import except at a loss. Neither would it have been of any use under these circumstances to purchase for Government. Another reason why the price of seed-grain rose so much in Nepal, in the district of Mewulpore, was because other distressed districts in Nepal made large indents for seed-grain on that district. Still I think a certain amount of seed-grain from Nepal has found its way to the northern tuppahs, about which I feel less anxious. In the east also, I am glad to be able to report that there is more seed-grain for the bhadoi than I had anticipated, and it was more from the deep-rooted impression (both on the part of ryots and holders of seed-grain), that Government would make cash advances, that the seed has hitherto been withheld. We have throughout endeavoured to impress on the people that no cash advances would be made for seed-grain; that if our grain arrived in time it would be sold or advanced as tucavee, but that under all circumstances the people must do their best in this matter for themselves. To the very last, however, they would not believe this, but now that they see we are firm, and that there is no seed-grain in our stores, they are, I am glad to say, exerting themselves, and we may therefore hope that the deficiency will only be confined to a few localities, and that generally there will be more than we had anticipated. The north and east (the latter including the south-eastern tuppahs) will be best off; the deficiency will be most in the Ramnuggur circle (*i.e.*, tuppahs Chungwan, Jamoulee, Chankee and Deorar, and to a lesser extent in Bassura also).

For the Aghanee crop, there will probably be still less seed, as it proved an almost entire failure; but when the time for sowing comes, the 25,000 maunds promised will have arrived, and we shall be comparatively safe.

During the fortnight, the Sanitary Commissioner (Dr. Coates), visited Ramnuggur, and inspected the people receiving relief work at our poor-house, the patients in hospital and the town of Ramnuggur. He also examined a few villages near Ramnuggur. His report has been forwarded separately, but as it throws considerable light on the condition of the people, I think a few extracts will not be out of place.

Writing of the town of Ramnuggur, Dr. Coates remarks: "The town is evidently becoming depopulated; the people are thin and squalid looking; and there is a conspicuous absence of children. There are many huts in ruins, and no new ones are being built. Of the 126 recipients of relief at the poor-house, 80 were emaciated, and of the children, 11 were anasarous, distinctly the result of scarcity. Two of the sick in hospital had that day died from dysentery,—one a young, the other a middle aged man. The hospital records

show 40 per cent. admissions from fever, 12 per cent. from diarrhoea, and 9 per cent. from dysentery. I went through two of the villages to the east of Rammuggur to see the tank-workers. As the morning had been so rainy, a few only were present. I found three out of 15 of these in a state of anaemia. I expect many other villages further off than these are in a worse state of health. Doubtless, this is largely due to the fever and spleen enlargement which are here endemic. Nevertheless a week's short rations or inferior food would be fatal to a great many. On my return here (Bettiah), I inspected *en route* the workers at the Soobya tank, and those at Loureah, and on the Purna road. The nearer I got to Bettiah, the healthier the people were. All officers in charge of centres have reported the absence of epidemics; also that cattle are free from disease."

This description of the condition of the poor receiving relief at the Rammuggur poor-house applies to all those to whom charity is given in the sub-division, for the 126 examined by Dr. Coates were but samples of the rest, and by no means the worst conditioned. Small-pox is not noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner; but the omission seems accidental, as it has been, and still is, very severe, though it has decreased slightly since the rainfall. Colonel Boulderson reports that the health of the people in the eastern circle is generally good, and this is also the case in the west, from which I have just returned. The most sickly part is the central circle, and the whole sub division is very unhealthy in August and September.

Price-currents.

The following are the prices prevailing in the eastern circle:—

Names of places.	Rice.	Dál, oorid.	Gram.	Jhow, Bhoota.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Seers.		Seers.		Seers.	Seers.
Bhowra	... 8 and 9	.....		13 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	12
Chunputteah	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	.....	16
Loureah	... 9 to 11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	16	13	17

In this circle rice can still be obtained, but at high prices, and not in large quantities. In Rammuggur no rice can be obtained except Government rice. Dál (oorid) is selling at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and atta 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; gram (hardly procurable), 13; gehum, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; makai, 14. All these grains are, however, obtainable in small quantities, and both here and in the west the people depend almost entirely upon Government grain. No price list has been received lately from Bugaha, owing probably to the rise of the rivers; but having lately returned from Bugaha, I have ascertained that Rammuggur prices and those prevailing at Bugaha are nearly equal, and that grain of all kinds are not easily procurable. Under circular No. , dated the various markets will be watched, and should any importation take place, the procedure laid down in that circular will be adopted.

Sales of Government Grain.—There has been a decrease in sales by 829 maunds 33 seers during this as compared with the last fortnight. The reason of this appears to be the large payments in kind on our works. Hitherto bunnias who had purchased our grain supplied our laborers, and these sales were treated as "sales to the general public." Some laborers receive payment in kind; they have neither the means nor the incentive to purchase, and hence necessarily there must be a slight diminution in the amount sold. But this does not, I think, show that our grain is in less demand, or that sales have in reality fallen off, for the amount sold is large, and the decrease such as must necessarily follow the introduction of payment in kind.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The statement sent with this report shows that our daily average has fallen from 31,880 to 11,949, i.e., it shows a reduction of nearly two-thirds. This very satisfactory result, viz., the spontaneous diminution in the numbers on our works is, I think, due in a great measure to the large advances we have made. A large proportion of our laborers are cultivators, who but for advances would have had no means of subsistence while preparing their fields. Colonel Boulderson, referring to this subject writes:—"The greater portion of the people have returned to their ordinary occupations, and a more settled state of things is fast replacing the anxiety and bustle for relief-employment which lately prevailed here. Advances of grain have everywhere been pushed on, and this, with the free disposal of rice through all the bazaars, has had the effect of enabling cultivators to subsist while engaged in field-work. Our attendance has decreased to our normal standard before the great crowding on our works began in April.

These remarks, which apply to the whole sub-division, correctly describe, I think, the exact position of affairs. In Rammuggur the distress reached its height in March; in Shikarpore in April. Before this the cultivating classes had not resorted to our works in large numbers; it was only when distress had reached a certain point that they were compelled to work. Now our works show the usual attendance before the distress among the cultivating classes was severely felt. But as during the time they worked they had no means of subsistence except their wages (as was shown on several occasions), they could not

at the commencement of the rains have left the works unless some provision had been made for them. This, however, had been done by the advance system, and the free disposal of rice, and the consequence is that our works have naturally diminished, and that the people have been able to "return to their ordinary occupations."

Payments have now everywhere been made in kind, and the measure has been very successful.

Those who now attend our works are either women and children belonging chiefly to the cultivating classes, or those who in ordinary times subsist by labor. For the former, work in the fields will be found very soon when weeding operations commence; the latter will require help more or less throughout the rainy season. A good many of those also will find employment in the fields, but we shall continue our works for those of all classes who may still for any reason remain on our hands. To prevent competing with agricultural labor, I have reduced our rates, and this has had a beneficial result. With the Commissioner's sanction we have made arrangements to pay rations for any days when, from a continuance of the rain, work is impossible, and when those who have nothing but labor to look to will be without employ. It is, however, anticipated that a still larger reduction will take place, and that provision of this nature will have to be made for a few only.

D.

The following statement shews the amount of grain now actually stored in our golahs:—

		Mds.	S.	C.
Ramnuggur	...	...	86,741	36 0
Bugaha ..	...	...	77,094	21 12
Harnatur	...	...	15,049	27 0
Chankee	...	...	6,922	8 12
Chamardieeha	...	...	8,426	3 0
Shikarpore and Bhoura	...	...	23,782	20 4
Total	..	2,18,016	36	12

E.—ADVANCES TO ASSAMEES.

These have nearly been completed, and all distributions will be made before the heavy rains set in. During the fortnight we distributed 5,102 maunds, and there now remains only a small amount to be distributed, both under the Rajah's security and in other estates.

From the beginning we have advanced 21,207 maunds 18 seers 6 chittacks, and this large amount, distributed in every part of the sub-division, will go far to help the people through till the next crop is taken. In addition to the advances made by Mr. Gibbon, I think this provision has been ample, and what remains is chiefly a balance under the Rajah of Ramnuggur's security. Some advances are made payable by instalments under circular No. 48T, and in order to have grain available in the interior during the rains, I have drawn up a scheme under which a sufficient supply will be kept in every tuppah in the custody and on the security of responsible zemindars. This will also guard us against any sudden outbreak of distress, and will be available for charitable purposes or for sales, should it be necessary to extend these in the interior.

The Commissioner in his late tour approved of this scheme.

Charitable Relief.—Special Report under section 5, Circular No. 3216—S.R.

Heading (b).—The number of recipients of charitable relief amounts now to 2,000 a day. These are persons so reduced by starvation and sickness, or so old and decrepit, that they cannot support themselves by work, and but for the assistance they have received from the charitable committee, the majority of them must have perished. When I came to Ramnuggur in January, their condition was pitiable, though then there were fewer, and even now, though they have been fed for some months, (and to me their condition seems much improved), Dr. Coates, Sanitary Commissioner, and others who have lately visited Ramnuggur, were much struck with their miserable appearance. Assistance in various ways besides food had to be given to many of these unfortunates. Women with little children they had not the strength to nurse, had to be fed with more nutritious diet than ordinary rice and dāl; children were often so weak that they could not digest their food, while many who came half-naked had to be clothed. All these wants have been fully met by the sub-division committee, and the sub-committees at Shikarpore and Bugaha. The expenditure therefore under heading (b) included the following detail:—1st, regular rations, i.e., rice, dāl, and salt; 2nd, special diet for those too weak to be able to digest ordinary rations.

The latter were especially necessary both in the cold season, (i.e., well into the middle of March) and at the beginning of the rains.

Besides the poor-houses, we have charitable centres, which I have increased to 14. The statement attached to this report shows the amount of grain used for charitable relief, the money value, the average number relieved, and the amount spent in cash. Of course there are always those who stay for a short time and then go to other places. Thus lately we have given relief to 80 starving persons who came from Gorakhpore in a most pitiable condition, while a good many came from Nepal. The daily average, however, has now for some time been about 2,000. I think the number will increase, as the rainy season is very trying, and as many must necessarily be out of employ.

III. *Heading (c).*—Employment for paupers who cannot go to our relief works is, to as large an extent as possible, found at our poor-houses. This mode of relief can never be carried out on a large scale, as it would imply collecting large crowds at one place. It also requires a great deal of supervision at Ramnuggur. We have given employment of this nature to 80 persons, who receive extra food in payment. The principal work done is husking rice, grinding corn, and light work in repairing buildings, &c. During the rains I shall have employment for about 200 persons, and our poor-houses at Bograh and Shikhpore, where hitherto less has been done (a few dhenkees for husking rice only having been started), will give labor to about 60 or 70 persons each. The persons who mostly work are women and young children, or men who are too weak to go to roads. The amount of expenditure under this head is included in statement for heading (b), as the payments are in kind.

III. *Heading (d).*—Statement II shows the number of persons receiving relief of this nature. The following extracts from the register kept for this class of cases will best show the nature of relief afforded.

EXTRACT.

From 1 to 13.—“These are widows of good caste in very reduced circumstances, who during their husbands' lifetime were well-to-do. In ordinary years they received help from their husbands' relatives, and they also made a living by purchasing dhan when it was cheap, husking it in private, and selling it through their male relatives in the village. Most of them have a little property—the remnant of better times—and this year, when others could not help them, they sold their trinkets. At the best of times they have only just enough to live; at a time like this they are in the utmost distress. They cannot work on our roads, they will not receive charity, yet unless assisted they must starve.

These women are either Brahmans, Kayeths, or of high Mussulman castes.

No. 20 in the same register is one Mirbshawul of mouzah Jogyah; was formerly chowkeadar; was dismissed on account of old age; has three females dependent on him, and two children. Is in great distress, but will not beg.

Generally all cases to which relief has been given under this heading, are either women such as are described in the first extract, or old men of good caste who cannot work. In all we have 107 cases, and during the next few months the number will increase in all probability. It is a matter of great difficulty to discover these cases, as, unlike ordinary recipients of charity, they will not come forward, and will undergo almost any hardship sooner than receive charity pure and simple. Native gentlemen, members of our committees, e.g., Mir Taur Aleel and Shek Salamat Aleel, have been of great assistance in finding out these cases. In a few cases relief has, under this heading, begun to sufferers by fire. This is a peculiar kind of distress in which relief is much required, but in which it is very difficult to discriminate between the deserving and undeserving, as all are so apt to exaggerate their losses. I have therefore hitherto proceeded very cautiously, but lately I have taken up this question systematically, and made careful inquiries, the results of which I will separately report upon. With the Commissioner's sanction, relief under this heading has also been given to some village chowkeydars and goryets whose circumstances are peculiar; who from the nature of their duties cannot attend our works; who are as a rule wretchedly poor, and who generally have many depending upon them.

All assistance under this heading has hitherto been in grain. The amount expended and the numbers relieved will be shown in statement No. 2 attached to this report.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure of previous fortnight	20,287 8 2	
Ditto present fortnight	9,326 5 9	
<i>Details.</i>		
Public Works Department—		
Chankee road	305 0 0	
Jogee tank	248 0 0	
Bugaha road	669 0 0	
Mujra tank	18 0 0	
Subya road	200 0 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,440 0 0	
Circle officers—		
Colonel Boulderson	7,174 2 9	
Miscellaneous—		
Joint-Magistrate's bungalow	102 0 0	
Building golahs	228 1 9	
Ditto hospitals	110 14 0	
Golah contingencies	9 15 9	
Establishment	261 3 6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	712 3 0	
Grand Total	9,326 5 9	
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement I, showing charitable relief given under heading (d) corresponding with rule F of former orders referred to in special report on charitable relief.

Number of persons to whom assistance has been given under heading (d)			107
Nature of assistance	... ...	Advance in grain.	Mds. S.
Total amount given	... ...	148 12	Rs. A. P.
Money value of grain	... ...	423 11 5	

Statement II, referred to in special report on charitable relief.

Average daily numbers receiving gratuitous relief	2,055	Mds. S. C.
Amount of grain used since beginning	... 1,706 33 4	
Money value of this grain	... 4,900 7 9	Rs. A. P.
Amount of cash distributed in charitable relief	... 81 13 9*	
Amount spent in purchase of clothes, special diet, medical comforts, blankets, &c.	... 241 10 0†	

List of Relief works in the Rannuggur sub-division of Chumparun district, and number of laborers during the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

Name of work.	Daily average number of men.	Daily average number of women.	Daily average number of children.	Total daily average.
Salbeya road, section 1	19	68	4	91
Ditto, ditto 2	68	315	54	437
Jogia tank	336	405	32	773
Sabeya tank	302	173	21	496
Bugaha road	288	595	165	1,048
Chankee tank	288	628	100	1,016
Mocjoora tank	63	271	41	375
Charki road, section 1	117	247	103	467
Ditto, ditto 2	228	401	86	715
Samru road	68	131	27	226
Nurrowl tank	41	140	16	197
Bugaha to Hurnatar road	157	343	9	509
Malpoorwa to Bugaha road	97	179	3	279
Hurnatur road	88	136	30	254
Somgarh tank	100	278	46	424
Dhobree "	186	419	147	752
Total	2,446	4,729	884	8,059‡

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Rannuggur sub-division of Chumparun district, on the dates nearest to the 13th June, for which returns may be available.

1. Names of circles—Rannuggur, Bugaha, Hurnatar, Shikhpore.	Mds. S. C.
2. Date for which figures are given—13th June 1874.	
3. Total allotment of Government grain	2,50,000 0 0
4. Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred to other districts	2,18,016 36 12§
5. By sale to public or laborers	23,128 21 0
6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape	1,706 33 4
7. By advances to ryots	21,207 18 6
8. By payment in kind to laborers	3,891 17 8
9. Total	49,934 10 2
10. Estimated grain receipt of the ending fortnight	20,000 0 0||
11. Estimated grain expenditure of the coming fortnight	12,000 0 0

* Grain began to be used in March. Previously we purchased rice and makai in the bazaars and distributed it, hence this column.

† This does not include the Bugaha or Shikhpore expenditure, as details have not been received.

‡ The Shikhpore roads are not included, details not having been yet received. For Colonel Boulderson's report the total daily average is as noted below—3,890.

§ This is actually in store.

|| Seed-grain.

W. A. HOWE,
On Special Duty.

No. 73F, dated Bankipore, the 10th June 1874.

From—G. E. PORTER, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Patna, on special duty,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the divisional famine narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 6th June.

2. During the period under review the early rains have fairly set in, and the rainfall has been general throughout the division. Chumparun was the first district that felt the good effects of the rain, which, coming from the north-west, appears to have clung to the hills, and to have poured in fertilising showers in the Terai sub-divisions. In the southern districts of the division the rainfall has not been so heavy. The following figures give the results:—

Chumparun	...	... 2½ inches.
Tirhoot	...	... 1½ "
Shahabad	...	... 1½ "
Gya	...	... 1½ "
Sarun	...	... 1½ "
Patna	...	... 1½ "

The rain in Chumparun has been sufficient to set agricultural operations on foot, to diminish the numbers on the relief works, and generally to lighten the prospects of the district. In Tirhoot the rainfall appears to have been very eccentric and unequally distributed.

In Mudhoobunnee nearly 3 inches of rain fell; and the Collector writes that "in some places it is feared, if general rain comes on, that the lower lands will be submerged and no dhan sown." This refers more particularly to Singheea and part of Baherab.

In Shahabad sufficient rain has fallen for cultivation. A telegram was received from Arrah on the 8th instant that heavy rain had fallen on that day, which would do immense good.

The districts of Gya, Sarun, and Patna would be the better for more rain in parts; but the figures given above, taken as they are at the Sudder Stations, do not indicate the rainfall in other parts of the district. For instance, as regards the Patna district, nearly 2 inches of rain fell at Behar, more than an inch at Barb, and nearly an inch at Dinapore, whereas only half an inch was registered at head-quarters.

3. This general and opportune rainfall has undoubtedly done vast good. It has enabled the ryots to prepare their lands for the rice crop, which in many places, where the moisture is sufficient, has been sown: much land has been ploughed; Indian-corn and other crops have been put in. There has been a general diminution in the numbers attending the relief works, but to what extent I am not in a position to say. The figures will be furnished with the next narrative. Some reports indicate that the rain has not thinned the relief works so much as was anticipated, and it is said that the liberal rates offered by Government are keeping back the cultivators from the fields. This is a matter for grave consideration; and in any case where it is found that the profits in the relief works are so high as to keep the laborers from the fields, the rates should be adjusted accordingly.

4. In addition to the good effects noted above, the rain has had a sensible influence on the price-current, the rates of which have fallen more or less in all districts. Statement A appended to this narrative shows the rates prevalent in the districts of this division on the 6th June.

The rates given for Tirhoot and Chumparun are the average rates, but of course they vary considerably in different parts of the districts; e.g., the price of rice in Tirhoot ranges from 8½ to 13½ seers per rupee; and so far as these two districts (Tirhoot and Chumparun) are concerned, the price-currents are no safe criterion in testing the pressure of distress, as in many parts the only grain in the market is Government grain, and the prices quoted in the lists are those at which the Government grain is being retailed to the starving people.

In regard to the other districts where private trade is active, I think the price-currents may be accepted as denoting the actual rates at which the various food-grains are obtainable; and although there may occur partial distress in isolated tracts, yet with food at these prices, with the large stocks of Government grain accumulated, and the elaborate machinery set on foot to inquire into the wants of the people and to bring relief to their very doors, I think we may safely say that no general distress can be apprehended in any of these districts. Special cases will be treated as they arise, and need not be touched upon in this report.

5. The following statement B shows the allotment, storage, and consumption of Government grain in the several districts of this division. The figures, so far as they go, are taken from the last district fortnightly narratives.

6. During the fortnight under review, Patna has despatched 23,000 out of 25,000 maunds ordered to be sent to Tirhoot. This leaves the Patna district with a balance of only 18,899 maunds, and orders have recently been issued by Government to send as much of this balance as can be spared to Tirhoot also.

7. As regards Sarun, the figures given in statement B are the same as shown in our last fortnightly narrative, being taken from the Collector's narrative for the period ending 16th May. In the last district narrative for the fortnight ending the 30th May, the grain statements promised in parts D and E have not been received, but it is apparent that during

last fortnight there has been a large expenditure of Government grain. I gather the following facts from the body of the report:—

<i>Paragraph 27—</i>	Grain sold to laborers	...	...	...	16,491
<i>Paragraph 36—</i>	Advances to ryots in Sewan	...	...	5,950	
	Ditto in Karpala	...	...	20	
					22,461

Mr. Hodgkinson says that the amount distributed in advances will probably exceed 60 or 70 thousand maunds in the Huttwa Raj.

Mr. Drummond (paragraph 33) hints that more Government grain may be required; but I am inclined to think that the large stocks at his disposal, if judiciously distributed, ought amply to suffice for the requirements of his district.

8. As regards Gya, nothing need be said; the stores are sufficient to meet any ordinary contingencies.

9. Shahabad is still bringing in grain from the North-Western Provinces. The amount consumed up to date has not been given by the Collector. The figures have been called for.

10. With reference to Chumparun, there appears to be some unaccountable discrepancy between the amount said to have been despatched and the quantity received. The mistake, which is probably one in account only, is being inquired into. Meanwhile the stores in the district are large (more than 6½ lakhs of maunds), private trade from Patna and other places is brisk, and will probably increase as the rains set in, and the prospects of the crops are most promising; so that, taking everything into consideration, I see no cause for anxiety. However, the situation of this district will be carefully watched, and on the first symptoms of any probable deficit in the food-supply, grain can be poured in by boat and steamer.

11. Lastly, there remains Tirhoot, the food-supplies of which district have occupied much attention during the fortnight under review.

Statement C appended shows approximately the despatches of Government grain up to date. From this it will be perceived that the 42 lakhs of maunds first allotted to Tirhoot have been probably more than made up by this time.

12. As the rains are approaching, orders have been issued to close the Futwa Ghât under Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, and the Chumpta and other adjacent ghâts under Captain Rennick. These ghâts will probably be closed in a few days. Under Colonel McGregor's orders the despatches of grain have been concentrated on Barh (Mr. Gray Glen), where the grain is crossed over the river by steamer or boat and taken by the State Railway to Durbhunga. On the 31st May, Ram Neerunjur and Company had about 52,000 maunds of grain to despatch in order to complete their contract of 5,64,000 maunds. This grain has been ordered to Barh; a large quantity has already arrived there; and the rest is, I believe, in transit. Of the 20,000 maunds of North-Western Provinces' grain originally intended for Gya, 5,000 maunds had been sent to Bukhtiarpore. Of this Gya took 333 maunds, and the remainder (4,667 maunds) was forwarded to Barh. There remained 15,000 maunds, of which 10,000 maunds have been received at Futwa and forwarded to Barh. The remaining 5,000 maunds were, when we last heard, waiting for carriage, but by this time they ought to have been loaded and may have reached the station. A large quantity of grain has been sent from Monghyr to Barh for Tirhoot during the past fortnight.

13. It has been the practice in previous divisional narratives to submit a statement in form D (annexed) showing, up to the lastest date, the numbers employed on relief works and the expenditure of Government grain in the more distressed parts of Tirhoot and Chumparun. These figures were obtained by telegrams from the several sub-divisions. As stated in my last narrative, they came very irregularly and were prepared in various ways, so that their usefulness was diminished, and owing to their non-receipt the divisional narrative was often delayed.

The submission of these telegraphic despatches rendered it necessary for the sub-divisional officer to come in from his work in the middle of the fortnight; and as the information asked for was precisely the same as that furnished to Government the week before, the Commissioner has decided that these telegrams should be discontinued. This statement will not therefore appear in future narratives.

14. The Commissioner left head-quarters on tour on the 26th ultimo, and proceeded *via* Hajeeapore to Mozaffarpore, and thence *via* Motiharee and Bettiah to Ramnuggur. His note on the working of the relief circles in the Tirhoot district has already been forwarded to Government, and therefore need not be included in this narrative.

15. In conclusion I give below a list of officers, both European and Native, who have been posted to famine work during the past fortnight, also the districts to which they have been sent, and the dates on which they reported their arrival to this office, and I propose in all future narratives to give a similar list for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor; at the

same time, as requested, I will report specially the arrival and posting of each officer as it occurs—

Name of Officer.

District to which posted. Dates on which they reported their arrival to this office.

Opium Assistants.

From Mr. Abercrombie—

“ A. Elliot	...	Gya	...	27th May.
“ G. M. Gregory	...	Chumparun	...	1st June.
“ S. D. Jackson	...	Mozufferpore	...	29th May.

From Mr. Carnac—

“ R. W. Nicholson	...	Durbhunga	...	3rd June.
“ Blair	...	Mozufferpore	...	not known.
“ Shaw	...	”	...	”

NATIVE OFFICERS.

Moonserims.

Mohamed Yusuf	...	Mozufferpore	...	26th May.
Behari Lal	...	”	...	26th ”
Omrao Khan	...	Durbhunga	...	26th ”
Ali Reza	...	”	...	26th ”
Gokul Pershad	...	Tirhoot	...	10th June.
Jhumān Lal	...	”	...	10th ”
Ajodheya Pershad	...	”	...	10th ”
Nageshur Proshad	...	”	...	10th ”
Farid Khan	...	Durbhunga	...	27th May.
Mukut Behari Lal	...	”	...	28th ”
Abdul Rahim	...	Durbhunga	...	30th ”
Amir Chand	...	”	...	1st June.
Bahadur Sing	...	”	...	1st ”

Tehsildar.

Ujjagur Mull	...	Gya	...	1st ”
Hossein Ali	...	”	...	1st ”
Kefaitullah	...	”	...	3rd ”
Mohamed Abdulla	...	Tirhoot	...	6th ”

Naib-Tehsildar.

Tuffuzul Hossein	...	Gya	...	28th May.
Hinday Narain	...	Durbhunga	...	4th June.
Goor Narain	...	Mozufferpore	...	5th ”
Kumardin	...	Durbhunga	...	6th ”

Salootry.

Sabit Ali	...	”	...	2nd ”
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Besides these, two naib-tehsildars and two peshkars have been sent to Bhagulpore under Government orders No. 351—T.F., dated 27th ultimo.

A.

Price-current of Food-grains and Salt in the district of the Patna Division on the 6th June 1874.

Number.	DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.												REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Ragi.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bulrush millet, cumboi baya.	Bulrush millet, choum fuar.	Lesser millet, or sun wa, and sheen.	Maiwa, or Indian-corn.	Gram.	Fire wood.	Salt.		
1	Tirhoot	...	11	15	9½	11½	...	15	10½	15½	...	7½	The figures show the average of 36 circles; common rice ranges from 8½ to 15½ seers.	
2	Chumparun	...	12	15	9	12	...	16	15	14½	...	6½	Average of 9 circles or marts.	
3	Sarun	...	14½	17	7	12½	...	18	15½	16	15	160	These are the prices at Chuprah.	
4	Gya	...	12½	17	9	10½	...	18½	16½	14½	18½	...	6½ Prices highest at the head-quarter station (Gya.)	
5	Shahabad	...	14½	17	8½	11	17	17½	20	16½	18	...	7 Prices lowest at the head-quarter station (Arrah.)	
6	Patna	...	16½	19½	12½	19½	...	19½	17½	20½	180	7½		

G. E. PORTER,
Offg. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

B.

Statement showing the Allotment, Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Patna Division.

DISTRICT.	Total allotment of grain to Government Officers No. dated,	Total quantity of grain actually stored at spot in the district.	QUANTITY CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Balance in the district.	REMARKS.
			By sale to public.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots.	Br. payment in kind to laborers.	Br. trat. to other districts.	Total.		
Patna * ..	57,500	47,687	3,758	.....	.....	.....	25,000	28,012	18,899	
Sarun ..	5,50,000	4,94,440	.....	134	2,294	641	.....	2,979*	.....
Gya ..	1,50,500	1,46,360	3,548	141	.....	.....	.....	3,689	1,42,671	
Shahabad * ..	1,27,000	67,037								
Chumparan ..	9,12,500	7,78,581	52,621	6,090	18,645	32,461	.....	1,09,757	6,63,744	
<i>North Tirhoot.</i>										
Seetamarhooe * ..	12,50,000	8,04,060	19,833	2,127	2,260	1,358	.....	25,578	.....	27th May.
Mudhoobunnee ..	.....	6,01,676	1,26,367	12,738	1,825	228	.....	1,77,768	.....	22nd May.
* Narayah ..	6,40,000	5,35,608	51,461	17,469	3,633	136	.....	1,62,100	.....	27th May.
Durbhunga ..	13,99,000	7,55,196	1,05,484	54,258	21,827	1,638	.....	1,81,207	.....	23rd May.

Returns from South Tirhoot not received.

G. E. PORTER,
Offy. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

C.

Statement showing approximately the despatches of Government grain.

DESTINATION.	Place from which grain is despatched.	NUMBER OF MAUNDS.		Total.	REMARKS.
		Rice mixed grain.	Mixed grain only.		
TIRHOOT ..	From Patna and Futwa vid Bunker Ghat.	20,35,406	1,07,450	21,42,558	Up to 29th May.
	Vid Barrh ..	14,60,180	17,172	14,86,361	Up to 28th May.
	Vid Mokamch ..	98,808	.....	98,808	Closed on the 6th May, no further despatches.
	Vid Monghyr, per Messrs. Fletcher and Dayer.	2,07,646	.....	2,07,646	
CHUMPARAN ..	Ditto per Major Waler and others	2,50,645	.....	2,50,645	Up to 31st May.
	From Patna and Futwa vid Bunker Ghat.	8,14,200	.....	8,14,200	These figures are the same as in previous statement. They are subject to correction. There is a discrepancy in the amount said to have been sent out and the quantity received in Chumparan which is under inquiry.
	From Arrah ..	76,518	.....	76,518	
SARUN ..	By boat ..	77,177	.....	77,177	
	Futwa Ghât ..	1,26,731	30,686	1,57,417	
		3,69,901	.....	3,69,901	
				5,27,318	

G. E. PORTER,
Offy. Deputy Commr. of Patna, on special duty.

D.
Statement showing the numbers employed on Relief Works, &c., in the more distressed parts of Trichoor.

Name of Sub-division.	Number of persons receiving charitable relief at home.	Number of persons employed in public works.	Number of persons employed in charitable relief at home.	Number of persons employed in public works.	AMOUNT OF SALES.		Amount expended on charitable relief.	ADVANCE TO WORKERS.	REMARKS.
					Mds.	Mds.			
Tupore	980	1,068	2,441	3,554	2	123	Rs. 137	Rs. ... Telegram, 2nd June 1874.
Hajipore	3,983	619	9,102	3	784	Nil	Rs. ... Ditto, 6th June 1874.
Monthohannur	29,539	1,485	90,224	113,557	....	227	Nil	Rs. ... Paid in kind to laborers ... Exchange for seeds ... Total.
Sitamurhie	106	by tickets, cooked food:	24,292	90	11,178	14,595	4,838	Rs. 692 Sitamurhie ... Pongree ... Returns and received from several districts, 6th June.
Poopen	1,736	61,657	....	2,299	10,083	Rs. 23,611 Payment in kind ...
Bam Nigur	2,000	....	27,975	3,906	1,562	15,921	16,105	Rs. 1,054

G. E. PORTER,
Off. Deputy Commissioner of Pathna, on special duty.

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874

A.

THE state of the district has improved during the past fortnight more than even I anticipated in my last narrative. The rains have set in very satisfactorily, and even in Bukhtiarpore there is not a single village but what has had a good downpour; seed which has been in the ground for the last month has all germinated, dhan as well as murwa,—the dhan that was scorched has already revived and lost the burnt-up appearance. Ploughing and sowing are going on rapidly all over the circle; janera is an inch above the ground. The people are in good spirits, anticipating that if they can only tide over the next six weeks with the help of Government, all will be well.

The distress which was manifesting itself in the north of the Begooerserai sub-division has been well got in hand by Mr. Wilkins since he was relieved of his judicial work. The rain over there has been general, and the prospects are now good. Relief measures must continue until the reaping of the crop now sown, but not on any very great scale.

The temporary distress at Simultollah has yielded to the rain and to prompt relief measures: whilst it lasted it was really distress amongst the agricultural class, not professional beggars, and had the rains held off another week we should have had ten times the numbers on our hands. However, the rain has come down plentifully, the 600 who were being relieved have dwindled down of their own accord to between 60 and 80. This showed that the people were willing to work in their fields as soon as possible, and did not wish to eat the bread of idleness at Government expense if they could possibly help it.

Mr. Money has been riding about this part of Chokai lately, and now reports fields being ploughed everywhere. In some villages the *moris* or early nurseries of dhan, are planted, and the rice is sprouting well, and all the janerah which had been sown five days is coming up. The janerah crop is a most important one, as it grows very fast, and it is within the capacity of the humblest ryots and coolies to have their patches of it; by the end of July, when it will be ripe, all fear of distress will be at an end. In the meantime, however, the local bazars are scantily supplied, and Government rice is being moved down from the surplus golabs.

In the Luckeeserai circle the rain has been general, and cultivation is going on actively; janerah is springing up well, and in the homestead lands there is a good deal of murwa ready for transplanting.

B.

There is still work on the Chikinghat road, in the Bukhtiarpore circle, for another 15 days; one tank work (Rasulpore) has been closed, and two new ones opened, affording work to 1,797 laborers. Those incapable of work have already been disposed of in their respective villages.

In Begooerserai, eight' public and two private tank-works have been in full swing during the fortnight, and have afforded work to 302 persons. As those are finished, other works are being provided.

Ploughing and sowing have drawn off nearly all the people from the Jamooe works; but they can be resumed when the ploughing and sowing are over, until the harvest renders them no longer necessary.

C.

Private trade at Bukhtiarpore still continues very small. The sales of Government rice, to the extent of 3,000 maunds a month, amount, according to Mr. Manson's calculation, to more than one half of the monthly consumption of the whole population of the circle.

As might be expected, some of the 20,000 maunds I was moving from the surplus golab of Sheikpoora to Begooerserai has been caught in the rain and damaged: I hear of only 147 bags so far injured, and hope that, as it is required for immediate consumption, even if some of it has got wetted it will be eaten before it has time to go bad.

Mr. Money is moving down small quantities of rice from the Secundra golab to Simultollah and Chokai.

D.

There is nothing new to report under this head. The enumeration of bags is still going on at Bukhtiarpore, but is not yet finished,—13,297 bags have been enumerated.

E.

Mr. Manson has advanced 485 maunds of grain to 12 zamindars, and 2,328 maunds to 1,131 ryots, within the Bukhtiarpore circle, and Mr. Wilkins has advanced 1,197 maunds to ryots in the Begooerserai sub-division, and Mr. Currie has advanced 27,004 maunds to 6,370 ryots scattered over 275 villages.

F.

Throughout the Bukhtiarpore circle the distribution of rice to the poor at their own villages through the group superintendents was effected without the slightest confusion or misconception of orders. Mr. Manson has been through the greater portion of the villages, and was not accosted by a single pauper asking for relief, nor did he hear a single complaint against the persons through whom this relief has been given. Only the sickly and diseased and residents of other districts come to the poor-house.

In Begooerserai the number of Tirhootees mentioned in my last narrative have been fed up and sent to their houses with a supply of food sufficient to last them the journey.

At Jamooe there are only 20 to 50 professional beggars receiving relief, and the collection at Simultollah has been reduced to about 60.

At the head-quarters at Monghyr the Secretary of the relief committee, Colonel Murray, has been breaking up the poor-house and sending the people off with a 15 days' ticket; the lepers had previously taken their departure for fear of having personal cleanliness enforced upon them.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 1250 :—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamooee, and Begoorserai.

Sub-Committees.

(2) Special sub-division opened and officered :—

Jamooee.

(3) Luckeeserai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(4) Jamalpore Native gentlemen connected with the railway.

Chuprun Mr. H. Christian.

Bassoni " J. Christian.

Gurpurah " Hooley.

(5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily average number of persons relieved at the Relief Centres and Poor-houses in the District of Monghyr for the week ending the 13th June 1874.

Names of Relief Centres and Poor-houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	88	193	98	379
Sondhi	17	20	43	80
Gorabrah	2	6	5	13
Dowlapore	13	8	16	36
Chorash	8	19	6	33
Berbeha	20	18	6	44
Sheikpoora	13	16	7	36
Begoorserai	44	39	35	118
Tegrah	19	55	22	96
Birpore	23	30	20	73
Bukhtiarpore	2	4	7	7
Chuprun			Not received.	
Jamooe	17	17	11	45
Bassoni			Not received.	
Gumta			Not received.	
Grand Total...				1,090

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. A. P.

Total expenditure, as shown in last narrative . . . 7,39,022 0 10

Details of the above.

Rs.

A. P.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	1,66,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	35,649	7	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagul-pore grain	2,707	14	6
Advanced to Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Advanced to Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	3,89,986	1	7
Construction of golahs	2,154	6	4
Payment of golah establishment	2,994	13	6
Miscellaneous charges	75	0	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,450	0	0
To municipalities	5,000	0	0
To zemindars for land improvement	44,740	0	0
Tuccavee advances	60,729	8	3
	7,39,022	0	10

Expenditure during the fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	Nil.
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	1,08,028
Construction of golahs	1,587
Miscellaneous charges	419
Golah establishment	544
Advances for land improvement	Nil.
Tuccavee advances	3,810
	1,14,389

Final payments	Grand Total	... 8,53,411	7 0
Advances recoverable	Nil.		
	1,90,729	8 3	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874. 1799

Statement of Cases from 29th May to 11th June 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.	Column IV of AI, minus column IXA.
Dacoity—					
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime	1874	...	...	...	...
Heads 30 and 31 of Crime	1873	...	...	...	...
Crime Return AI	1872	...	...	1	...
	1871	...	...	...	...
Robbery—					
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime	1874	...	...	...	...
Heads 32 and 33 of Crime	1873	...	...	...	...
Crime Return AI	1872	...	...	1	...
	1871	...	...	...	...
Theft—					
Heading 43 of Crime	1874	...	...	28	5
Return AI, excluding cattle-theft	1873	...	...	13	4
	1872	...	...	21	4
	1871	...	...	16	6
House-breaking, or house-trespass in order to commit theft	1874	...	...	14	5
	1873	...	...	14	5
	1872	...	...	58	17
	1871	...	...	7	1
Total	1874	...	...	42	10
	1873	...	...	27	9
	1872	...	...	81	21
	1871	...	...	23	27

MONGHYR,
The 15th June 1874.

H. WALLER, Major,
District Supdt. of Police.

Price-current of Principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

NAME OF PLACE.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian-corn.
Monghyr ..	Seers.	Srs.	Seers.	Seers.
Begoo Serai ..	11½	15	17	14½
Tegrah ..	15	13½	17	16
Jamooee ..	15	12½	17	14
	9 to 10	....	12 to 13	....

Return called for under Government Letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
(1) By sale to laborers	1,544	3,086	4,630
(2) By sale to public	15,999	19,517	35,516
(3) In charitable relief	4,035	2,500	6,535
(4) Advances to ryots	2,349	29,016	31,365
Total	23,927	54,119	78,046

H. J. NEWBERRY,
Offg. Collector.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 10th June 1874.

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN COMMITTED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain sent in during fortnight.		
					Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Sunder sub-division, exclusively of Bakhtiar- pore circle.	10th June 1874	11,233 36 0		11,233 36 0	11,236 36 0	1,210 21 0		876 31 8	.....	.....	3,961 29 8	.....	26,000
Bukharpore	Ditto	89,000 0 0		1,00,236 30 0	59,417 39 0	773 0 0		4,696 0 0	2,227 0 0	18,899 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Bengal sub-division	There is no cir- cle here.	15th June 1874	45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	28,758 25 0	14,297 0 0		639 22 8	1,746 23 12	394 16 8	16,967 22 13	16,966 0 0	About 7,000
Jamnagar sub-division, excluding three circles.	10th June 1874	10,469 0 0		10,469 0 0	3,449 0 0	3,449 0 0		56 17 12	297 0 0	.....	4,635 5 14	.....	.....
Lucknow ...	Ditto	12,116 0 0		32,116 0 0	758 37 0	758 37 0		443 38 0	15,962 0 0	.....	16,093 25 0	.....	25,000
Seondra ...	Ditto	29,495 0 0		1,16,208 32 0	33,492 4 154	497 25 8		599 0 0	117 32 8	15,942 0 0	.....	15,637 98 10	.....
Sheikpoora ...	Ditto	64,107 32 0		44,107 32 0	2,614 26 12	595 27 10		303 12 0	.....	.....	3,483 20 6	.....	.....
	Total	2,61,535 28 0		2,61,535 28 0	217,913 37 154	39,702 10 0		6,534 24 4	31,264 25 12	394 16 8	77,694 37 8	.....	.....

H. J. NEWBERY,
Offy. Collector.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

1801

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening relief work.	Number of Inhabitants last Saturday.	Supply of food theretofore, or amount of grain sold.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursement during the different months.
Burma to Jumroo	... 12 miles	... In 2 places	254	Burma rice, mds. 71-52-3 for Rs. 171-11-3.	Good	... Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Rs. 2 per 1000 cubic feet.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. 1,555 6 6
Alipore to ditto	... 2 miles	... In 1 place	29	Rice, mds. 125-51-11 for Rs. 310-12-4.	Good	... Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Rs. 2 per 1000 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	1,444 10 9
Ditto to Gumba	... 24 miles	... In 3 places	57	... ... ...	Good	... Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Rs. 2 per 1000 cubic feet.	... ... ...	5,257 6 0
Jumroo to Luckeserai	... 4,5, and 6 miles...	Ditto	37	Burma rice, mds. 200-12-3 for Rs. 171-9-0.	Good	... Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Rs. 2 per 1000 cubic feet.	Rs. A.P.	304 12 0
Jumroo to Luckeserai	... 6, 7, 8, and 9 miles	In 4 places	699	Carey rice, mds. 90-28-8 for Rs. 258-15-9.	Good	... Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Rs. 2 per 1000 cubic feet.	... ... ... ...	1,988 9 0
Ditto to Nowashah	... 9 miles	... In 1 place	584	Burma rice, mds. 154-34-0 for Rs. 343-12-3.	Good	... Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Rs. 2 per 1000 cubic feet.	... ... ...	2,003 3 6
Transport road	... ...	... ... ... ...	439	Burma rice, mds. for Rs. 115-4-3.	Good	... Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Rs. 2 per 1000 cubic feet.	... ... ...	1,659 8 5
City roads	... ...	... ... ... ...	2,007	Burma rice, mds. 97-16-4 for Rs. 342-9-6.	Good	... Daily to daily laborers, and contractors twice a week.	Rs. 2 per 1000 cubic feet.	... ... ...	241 13 9
								Total	20,926 5 3
								Establishment	184 11 3
								Contingencies	189 13 5
								Tools and plant	17 4 0
								Grand Total	20,926 5 3

Amounts paid in clearance of Contingent costs

Secundra to Jamoee road
Mullinooe

Singapore " " Gunghat road
" " "

Zajicek's 1,675 weavers 62 oilmen 101 machinists

to non-laboring classes, the rest are belonging to the

RAM BUTTUN MOJOONDAR,

⁵, 50 barbers, 20 halowai, 13 goldsmiths, 40 bannahs.

No. 583—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 18th June 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 15th fortnightly narrative for this district.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. I have just returned from a tour over the distressed tracts of the Soopool sub-division, having visited every golah excepting Bheemnuggur and Nathpore, and the result is that I can pronounce the state of the country generally to be eminently satisfactory. The general prospects could not be better. There has been a very unusual early and heavy rainfall, most heavy where it was most wanted, especially in Narradeegur, Harawuth, and Dhupper pergannahs. From the 1st of June to date we have had at head-quarters a fall of 7'87, and since the 1st of January the fall has been 11'27, whereas the total rainfall last year to *the end of June* was only 6'44. In the Banka sub-division the rain has been very general, and during the fortnight under report 4'45 has been gauged. The rainfall measured during the fortnight at Soopool amounted to 9'92; but while I was in that sub-division over 7" had already been measured, at Bhaptihi, south of Dugmurrah, and over 9" at Pertabgunge, in pergannah Harrawuth. On the 13th instant 6" fell in 3 hours, both at Soopool itself and at Sonebursa, south-west corner of Muddehpooora sub-division, so I imagine that that fall must have been very general. Rain has fallen throughout Muddehpooora, but not to such an extent as at Soopool.* The

* I have just heard that 7 inches fell at Muddehpooora in a few hours on the 13th. effects of this rain cannot be overstated, and the Bhadoi crops are simply magnificent. A larger extent of country has been sown down than usual with Bhadoi rice and murwa, and in no previous year have the prospects of these and the low land paddy been better at this season of the year. The rivers and tanks are all full, and the low country under water as much so as if it were the very height of the rains, instead of the commencement only.

3. The Soopool sub-divisional officer writes—"The state of supplies in the bazaars is about the same as on the date of the last report. Gram and other pulses are easily procurable, but little or no rice is to be had. The nominal quotations for rice range from 9½ to 11 seers throughout the sub-division. Gram is selling at 11 to 13 seers, murwa at from 12½ to 14½, wheat at from 11 to 12." The allusion to rice is of course private rice only, as Government rice is easily procurable from the many moodies established to sell it, as well as from nearly all the golahs direct.

4. The Muddehpooora officer remarks:—"Supplies in the bazaars are about the same as at the time of my last narrative; the rates too, are unaltered."

5. The Banka officer reports:—"Food articles in the marts of this sub-division are procurable according to the wants of the people in general. On account of the rainfall, and in anticipation of future prospects, prices have fallen—rice from ½ to 1 seer, barley from 1½ to 1¾ seers, and wheat from 1½ to 1¾ seers per rupee."

6. At head-quarters prices are also falling, and the present prices are—

	s. Ch.							
	Rice.	Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.		
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
Common rice	10	11		
Wheat	13	14		
Indian-corn	15	2		
Gram	16	6		

7. The following statement shows the difference in prices this year and at the same period in 1866:—

	Rice.		Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
Soopool	9 5	...	...	12 12	...	11 0
Muddehpooora	11 0	...	...	15 0	...	11 0
Banka	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 to 16	16 0	14 to 15
Head-quarters	10 11½	10 11	10 1½	16 6	11 6	13 14

Prices generally are apparently not so high now as they were in 1866.

8. There is no doubt, as I remarked on a previous occasion, prices have reached their highest, and will fall by degrees, unless indeed we have too much rain, so as to injure the present bright prospects.

9. The condition of the people generally is remarkably good—far better than it was from October to March. The condition of the able-bodied men and women on our works is

superior, and I believe they are far better off (physically) than they would have been in any ordinary year. The light labour gangs are in undoubtedly good case, and the people receiving gratuitous relief upon house-to-house tickets are wanting but little. Somehow or another ploughing, sowing, and transplanting, have been carried on freely and generally, without so large a diminution in the numbers on our works as might have been anticipated, and I think many will hold on to these as long as the rates are as high as they are. The time they will be most wanted for agricultural purposes will be about a month or so hence, when the Aghani rice has to be transplanted and general weeding becomes necessary. It is utterly impossible now, unless the Bhadoi crop fails from too much rain, or the rains cease so early that the Aghani fail also, for any famine to overtake the people of the district; and owing to the free manner in which house-to-house relief is gratuitously given, the people generally will be very well off. There are of course many cases where the people are sick and diseased and utterly incapable of doing anything, who will die notwithstanding the exertions of all the officers; but taking the whole district, I can safely say the condition of the people has very greatly improved, and no danger need now be apprehended.

10. I write the above from personal observation, and I have been over a large tract of country. Most of the villages I found surrounded with cultivation, especially of Indian-corn, murwah, and kuchus. These had been all irrigated, and in some instances the Indian-corn had been reaped and the murwah was in full ear and nearly ripe; these of course were extra crops put in by provident ryots, and were naturally great helps. The people generally are in good spirits, and very many I found taking advantage of the times and trying either to get a "ticket" or "tuccavi," who undoubtedly had no business with either.

11. The statement of cases against property for the month of May is annexed; it shows a very slight increase on last year's reported crime, and almost nothing to what might have been apprehended.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12. I annex the usual statements showing the progress of the relief works during the fortnight and the work done by the Durbanga Court of Wards, as also the information called for in Government circular No. 144F, dated 5th May, as far as I have got information.

13. All or any works will be stopped directly if it should appear that they in any way interfere with the call for agriculture; but I agree with Mr. Kirkwood, whose remarks I extract, that there is not much fear of this. Agricultural operations are being extensively carried on, our works notwithstanding. Mr. Kirkwood writes: "I do not think our works are now anywhere likely to interfere with the call for agriculture: any work that I have in my charge will be stopped at once if there be any sign that it is interfering with agriculture; but personally I have not the slightest fear on this account. Let it be remembered that in Orissa, after half a million of the labouring and cultivating classes had perished, works were maintained throughout the rains on a large scale, and yet scarcely an acre of land remained untilled. It is so frequent to find labourers working one day in the field and the next day on works."

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

14. The exports and imports at the Bhagulpore station have been larger than usual, 26,867 maunds against 40,412 maunds; and it is clear, as previously pointed out, that grain is imported from the north-west to be sent on again to Calcutta. Of the imports, 25,148 maunds were wheat and 12,361 maunds of gram from far up-country; the rest peas, Indian-corn, rice, and paddy in small quantities. Of the exports, 20,374 maunds were wheat for Howrah, 3,048 oats, and 2,983 gram; rest paddy, local, for Sooltangunge. The trade is not in food-grains, except wheat; and this latter, though largely grown in the district, is grown for exportation, as a rule, and not for local consumption. The trade from the other stations is insignificant.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

15. I have, as previously mentioned, visited every golah in the Soopool sub-division except two, Nathpore and Bheemnuggur, as well as the golahs at Byjmathpore and Sonebursa, in Muddehpura. The annexed statement, in the form prescribed by Government, is, I am glad to state, correct up to the dates against each golah.

16. The group golahs have nearly all been filled, and in special villages in the south-west corner of Soopool sub-division, grain has also been stored, and with the object of carrying out orders recently received, reliable moodies have been sought for and found in some instances, who are willing to engage to take rice in sufficient quantities for sale in various villages. As matters now are however, I think I am right in asserting that no man need go anywhere in the Soopool sub-division a greater distance than 3 to 4 miles for his rice, whereas in ordinary years many have to go 8 or 10 miles to the nearest haut and think nothing of the journey. Rice, however, shall be taken as nearly as possible consistent with its safe custody and the absence of risk of injury from the weather to within the immediate reach of all, and orders have been given to Mr. Kirkwood accordingly.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

17. Rs. 15,000 have been sanctioned by the Commissioner to be paid in grain to one zemindar, named Ekbal Ali Khan, of Soopool sub-division. 1,000 maunds of rice have also been ordered to be given to Rughoobur Dyal Munder, of Moorho, and one application of 2,000 maunds of rice has been submitted to the Commissioner for his orders. Rs. 1,500 have been sanctioned by me to be paid in grain to two zemindars, and there are some other applications recently received, which will be disposed of within the present fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

18. Under this head I would first mention the sales to the public from the Government golahs. Though this can hardly come under the heading of charitable relief, yet it is a very great boon to many, and without the opportunity of purchasing many would be unable to procure rice, though they might purchase other food-grains which are available. I took care at every golah except at Soopool itself to watch the sales, and noted a few facts; one being that *many* of the purchasers from the Semani (Telub), Nurgo, and Roshwar golahs, were inhabitants of Tirhoot, who come there 5 or 6 miles for their rice, and another being that a fair quantity of rice at Dugmurah is purchased for Nepal and done in this way. Women at most of the golahs take precedence of the men, and I observed the same women coming back again for more rice. Their condition was such as to render it impossible for them to be the owners of the rupees brought in, and on watching I found they took their rice outside, where banghyardars were ready to take it away, deposited their load, and returned for more. There were several subterai residents in the golah enclosure, who soon cleared off. The sales to the public in one month only at Dugmurah reached 4,475 maunds, the sales at Nurgo and Roshwar were also high, viz. 5,066 and 7,893 respectively, the former the work of one month, the latter of six weeks. The full work of each golah will be seen in the statement annexed.

19. The rice is sold at two rates only—the one, clean rice, at 12 seers the rupee, and the other, "dhanwa" (containing a quantity of dhan), at 15 seers. I have examined a large quantity of this rice at all golahs, and the quantity throughout is excellent, and remarkably free from weevils. The dhanwa rice is very much preferred, and the bags, as a rule, contain $\frac{1}{2}$ dhan to $\frac{3}{4}$ rice, though sometimes the proportion of dhan is larger. At Ekar some 250 bags arrived from Monghyr completely destroyed by wet, and at Nowhutta some 3 or 4 bags of koorthi had been sent up under the name of rice; 3 or 4 bags moreover were evidently sweepings.

20. The cotton-spinning may here be mentioned, but only so far as I procured figures myself while on tour, which I did from every golah I went to; the figures are nearly all up to the 3rd of June.

	Mds.	Srs.	C.		Mds.	Srs.	C.	
Bungong cotton issued	..	19	36	0	thread returned	10	32	7
Muheshi	..	0	34	0	..	0	4	10
Semani	..	10	37	4	..	8	4	6
Beergaon	..	8	39	0	..	4	23	3
Ekar	..	16	23	0	..	10	27	8
Puchgachia	..	20	28	0	..	10	11	3
Notha	..	18	6	0	..	12	16	5
Chundail	..	11	32	12	..	3	19	6
Nowabkahur	..	3	37	0	..	1	30	14
Roshwar	..	0	24	8	..			Nil.
Dugmurah	..	8	38	0	..	2	27	0
Dulgaoon	..	7	33	0	..	4	6	0
Bhulooa	..	9	10	0	..	1	17	2
Pertabgunge	..	19	19	0	..	0	27	7
Simrahi	..	18	20	0	..	11	30	5
Peepra	..	6	26	0	..	2	25	10
Nathpore	..	6	12	0	..	1	38	11
Sonebursa	..	7	0	0	..	4	21	5
Byjnathpore	..	6	17	0	..	5	23	0
Total	..	183	32	8	..	107	26	6

21. The figures for the remaining golahs I have not yet got; but as only 1 seer is given to each woman, some relief has certainly been afforded by this means. Weavers are

beginning to come forward to take the thread, and some cloth has already been returned. All payments for this work are made in grain only. As far as I could ascertain, it takes a woman working at odd times at this spinning 10 to 12 days to turn one seer of cotton into thread.

22. The next points to remark upon are the poor-houses and centres, the latter, at which cooked food was given, have one by one been closed, except a very few, as no longer necessary, now that the house-to-house relief system is in full working order. The poor-houses remain at Soopool, Ekar, Bungong, Nowabakhur, Dugmurah, Simrahi, Kamp, and Bhowanipore, and those I saw at Ekar, Soopool, Bungaon, and Nowabakhur, were in a very satisfactory condition. The inhabitants of these poor-houses I found in very plump condition, as a rule, but unwilling to leave, being houseless, and they declared that if they departed they would have to subsist by begging and soon fall off again. These people are living anyhow, as I imagine, they never lived before, and are indulged in the luxury of a thorough "oiling," which I understand is a sanitary arrangement. The hospitals are comparatively speaking almost empty; the patients almost nil, and among those I saw the chief complaint was syphilis, especially at Nowabakhur.

23. In the Muddehpoora sub-division there is only one centre open at Muddehpoora itself. The latest figures I have received show that the total numbers receiving cooked food in Muddehpoora and Soopool are as follows:—

In the Soopool circle	..	..	..	..	135
Ekar and Bungong	..	..	..	..	522
Bulooa and Simrahi circle	..	..	..	..	593
Naradigur	..	..	..	..	350
Muddehpoora sub-division	..	..	..	..	396
<hr/>					
Total	..	..	..	..	1,716

24. The house-to-house relief has been given very freely, and having watched distributions at Soopool, Nowabakhur, and Dugmurah, I must say I think that the numbers on the registers could be very fairly greatly reduced. While at Dugmurah I was surprised to see a whole village come in headed by a putwaree, jeyt-ryot, and chowkoedar, in a body to ask to have their names entered for ticket, not one of them aught but well-to-do, physically at any rate. Their village had been carefully inspected, but only a few deserving men were registered, and after they had got their rice the whole village thought they might try to get some also. I have seen persons honestly purchasing at the galahs in infinitely worse condition, as far as their appearance went, than very many receiving gratuitous relief. I am directing these registers to be thoroughly overhauled again and villages to be revisited, and only these absolutely in want, moneyless, and without means of livelihood, to be entered and relieved gratuitously. Many of these relieved will find ample employment ere long in the fields, and we must not make them idle by feeding them for nothing. The work of house to house relief has been most energetically, and with great labour, carried on by those concerned; but I think though no pains have been spared by all concerned that the relief of this nature has been carried a little too far. The following figures show the numbers who have received tickets, but it must be remembered that if a family consists of six or seven children from six months of age upwards, a ticket has been given to each individual. A large majority of the recipients are consequently small children, and in many cases the children get tickets when the parents do not.

Soopool circle	..	..	..	..	4,341
Ekar and Bungong circles	..	..	..	..	8,500
Naradigur circle	..	..	..	..	15,000
Simrahi and Bhulooa circles	..	..	..	..	3,789
Bhowanipore circle	..	..	..	..	700
Kamp circle	..	..	..	..	1,000
<hr/>					
Total	..	..	..	..	33,330

I am glad to remark that Mr. Fanshaw has been compelling several of his house to house recipients to take to spinning and earn a portion of what is given to them. I hope others will follow this plan,

25. *Light labor gangs.*—These are composed of chiefly women and children and men, who either from old age, weakness, or infirmity, are considered unfit to work under the Department Public Works. The many at work were, as far as I could judge, in excellent health and spirits, and earning more than they possibly could in any ordinary year. All payments are made in grain. The following figures, showing the numbers employed on this other work, are given by Mr. Kirkwood.

Omitting sales, tuccavees, Department Public Works, and Raj Durbhunga works, we have as relieved.

1. Private works	11,000
2. Circle labour	6,392
3. Light labour	2,992
4. Spinning and weaving	5,465
5. House to house	33,330
6. Relief centres and poor-house	945
Total	60,124

26. A considerable start has been recently made by Mr. Kirkwood in the matter of advances, but I know very many zemindars have done a good deal in this line themselves. I have just received Mr. Kirkwood's report, and he remarks as follows:—"Lists of what has been done in this matter by myself and Baboo Ram Shunker Sen, almost without exception during the present month, will show we have been active in this matter." In reply to a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor, I this day telegraph as follows: "Up to end of May 2,100 maunds advanced, since then much activity; myself advanced to zemindars in pergannahs Naradigur; and Harawuth 5,060 maunds, and to 790 ryots 3,350 maunds, this from end of May to 13th June. Ram Shunker Sen in Harawuth and Dhupper in same time advanced 3,400 maunds, to 1,378 ryots. Dwarka Nath Sen in Harawuth (estimate) to ryots 1,000 maunds, total 5,060 to zemindars and 7,750 to ryots; of this 835 maunds seed-grain. Smith in the act of advancing 5,500 maunds rice and 1,000 maunds seed-grain to Raja Leelaund Singh for pergannah Ooteturkund and Kubkhund. I am just giving them for Dhupper 3,000 maunds rice and 500 maunds seed. Roughly speaking, the larger portion of these three pergannahs have been taken off our hands. This the only case in which action purposely suspended, Commissioner having ordered to wait action until the 10th. Sookhpore zemindars acting admirably in this matter, entirely taking off our hands much of pergannahs Muhanegopal and south Naradigur. The only pergannah entirely on our hands for advances is Harawuth, and that has had much done to it as above. June disbursements under this head probably more than 30,000 maunds; no information from Muddehpura". This shows with tolerable precision the state of things as regards advances. My own impression is that the action of the zemindars is such as will not necessitate any but very few advances being made direct by us to the ryots; I hope not.

27. The seed-grain, some 15,000 maunds, received from Julpigoree, has not so far been as useful as it was hoped it would have been. Mr. Kirkwood writes, "Seed-grain is generally obtainable in sufficient quantities." Most certainly by the look of the country, it was ample of all kinds; but it still remains to be seen whether there is a sufficiency of the Aghani seed-grain used for high lands. "Out of the 15,000 maunds received, I believe not much more than 2,500 maunds have been taken off our hands, and that with the exception of 78 maunds sold at Soopool entirely as tuccavees and not by purchase, 1,000 maunds were stored at Bhulooa, 1,000 maunds at Simrahi, and the rest at Soopool; much was in transit during the late heavy rains." A good deal, I am afraid, has been much damaged, and I saw a good deal of it when the bags presented the appearance of green fields. Examination showed only the outer grain had germinated; but it was urged by the natives that the inside grain must have become heated, and would be of no use. Several of the bags contained mixed seed of as many as 4 or 5 different kinds—in fact greatly against purchasers: some, however, was most excellent, and of one kind only. The moodies have been induced to take small quantities as an experiment, and I hope it will be successful. If there really be a want of seed, a great deal of this will be got rid off, but now is the time, I saw a large area of Aghani seed nurseries well forward. The state of the country is so far most satisfactory in the matter of cultivation.

28. I hope to be able in the next narrative to show some figures in detail of expenditure in relief under the various headings, but I am not, I regret, in a position to do so this time.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the District and Sub-divisional Treasury, as shown in the last narrative	Rs.	A.	P.
...	6,83,432	12	2½

Detail of the above total.

On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	... .. ..	1,88,000	0	0
Deputy Collector of Muddehpura	... .. ..	1,000	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	2,99,907	12	2½*			
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muddehpura for construction of golabs ...	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain ...	70,400	0	0			
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain ...	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore Municipality ...	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement ...	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots ...	1,03,900	0	0			
	6,83,432	12	2½			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	10	4	0*			
Through Nazir, Collectorate ...	10	4	0			
Total advances made during the fortnight ...						
To zemindars for helping their ryots ...						
Grand Total to end of fortnight ...	6,83,443	0	2½			
* Through Nazir ...	14,986	6	4			
" Deputy Collector of Banka ...	675	7	0			
" Muddelpoora ...	11,950	0	0			
" Soopool ...	17,000	0	0			
" Mr. Hennessy ...	5,665	15	0			
" as contractor ...	* 18,9137	0	-1½			
" H. M. Durand, Esq. ...	13,150	0	0			
" for casters ...	177	2	0			
" Mr. Hensley ...	5,000	0	0			
Baboo Puran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ...	19,084	15	3			
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, Baboo Radha Churn Ganguly ...	15,000	0	0			
Captain Conolly ...	463	3	0			
Mr. Meredith ...	109	10	0			
" Mr. Imrie, Government grain officer, Jugdischuck ...	155	0	0			
" H. Hall, contractor ...	8,000	0	0			
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta ...	37	11	0			
Ditto for 25 bags of small bags sent from Alipore ...	70	2	0			
Ditto of 100 bags of rice rebooked to Pointee ...	112	15	0			
Cost of 50 odd tarpaulins purchased of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbutnott & Co. ...	3,221	4	6			
Total ...	2,99,907	12	2½			

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Rai-Durbhang works in the District of Bhagalpore during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Statement showing cases against property as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of May 1874.

	Month of May 1874.	THEFT.	LURKING HOUSE- TRESPASS OR HOUSE- BREAKING.			Total of all four crimes.
			Headings 43 of crime re- turn A1, including cattle theft.	Headings 35 and 36 of crime return A1.	Headings 35 and 36 of crime return A1.	
Number of cases reported excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred—						
Sudder ... ... ... ...	... ...	3	16	12	24	5
Muddelpore ... ... ...	... ...	8	4	8	7	...
Banka	1 ...	6	4	5	9	8
Soopool	1 ...	5	8	8	5	1
Total ...	2	3	29	28	45	19
						12
						13
						14
						34
						12
						13
						14
						73

BHAGULPORE,
The 5th June 1874.

F. W. BADCOCK,
Asst. Magistrate in charge.

NORTH BHAGULPORE.

From the 25th April to the 24th May the daily average of persons relieved runs thus:

CIRCUIT.	Cooked noon.				Horse-to-horse.				Light labor.				Spinning, women.	Weaving, men.	Total.	Remarks.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.								
Bongong	89	103	150	395	452	693	330	1,375	70	180	48	298	200	14	2,220		
Ekar	16	16	9	32	26	135	829	1,444	1,304	3,637	...	...	191	639	15	5,670	
Shopod	41	46	79	32	17	183	407	407	1719	290	310	68	698	783	432	33	5,025
Sierulhi	6	8	7	152	129	129	46	46	738	635	635	1416	1416	343	17	2,970	
Bulwa	694	10	2,075	
Bhowanipore	216	6	1,903	
Kamp (estimate)	50	3	1,580	
Naradegar (estimate)	6,150	300	...	
Total	30,150	
<i>LAST DAY, 24TH MAY 1874.</i>																				
Bongong	60	69	132	311	452	693	330	1,375	1	180	61	242	273	27	2,238		
Ekar	634	8	7,607	
Shopod	1,350	640	61,186	
Sierulhi	1,255	35	3,126	
Bulwa	1,404	1,338	3,535	
Bhowanipore	530	9	584	
Kamp (estimate)	7,630	90	21,500	
Naradegar (estimate)	
Total	3,765	96	40,581	

In addition to this fully 1,000 men employed
as coolies at gallas.

N.B.—Of course this does not include Raj, Department Public Works, and private works, nor any relief afforded by ordinary sales.

ditto,

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhamapore on the dates nearest to the 14th June 1874 for which returns were received.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government grain in the District of Bhagalpur on the nearest date to the 14th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.								Estimated grain receipts of ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Mds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.		
SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION.													
<i>Soopool Circle.</i>													
Soopool		1,30,000	1,16,477	17,571	6,048	1,072	10	188	1,220	25,900			
Chundiel		10,000	10,212-10	2,774	1,291	464	Nil.	341	496	5,366			
Rotowlee		8,000	8,000	568	Nil.	188	Nil.	Nil.	586	1,342			
Hurdee		10,000	10,000	2,585	300	224	137	301	538	4,085			
Total ...		1,58,000	1,44,089-10	23,298	7,639	1,948	147	890	2,840	36,702			
<i>Naradegur Circle.</i>													
Nowabakur		30,000	30,000	10,073	1,193	2,638	Nil.	Nil.	2,585	16,489			
Dugmurrah		30,000	30,000	5,199	Nil.	1,302	Nil.	Nil.	826	7,417			
Roshwar		40,000	40,000	8,699	Nil.	292	Nil.	Nil.	1,201	10,192			
Murgo		20,000	20,000	5,336	Nil.	803	Nil.	Nil.	1,998	8,137			
Total ...		1,20,000	1,20,000	29,307	1,193	5,125	Nil.	Nil.	6,610	42,235			
<i>Simrahi and Bhulooa Circle.</i>													
Peepra		20,000	20,000	1,284	1,849	530	586	526	736	5,529			
Pertabgunge		30,000	30,000	5,674	130	231	793	1,142	689	8,659			
Bhulooa		20,000	20,000-10	5,190	597	67	424	Nil.	37	6,315			
Simrahi		40,000	40,000	7,820	900	812	2,134	1,379	882	13,027			
Nathpore		10,000	10,000	Nil.	Nil.	208	Nil.	Nil.	154	362			
Bheemnuggur		5,000	5,052	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	84	38	160	282			
Arjuli Dulgaon ...		8,000	8,000	2	Nil.	140	1,805	Nil.	117	2,064			
Total ...		1,33,000	1,33,052-10	10,970	3,476	1,997	5,826	3,085	2,775	37,129			
<i>Ekar and Bungaon Circle.</i>													
Ekar		60,000	51,086	10,499	4,175	911	Nil.	Nil.	887	16,472			
Simani		20,000	20,051-20	4,316	1,000	690	Nil.	75	126	6,207			
Nowhatta		10,000	10,250-10	647	2,475	203	6	Nil.	99	3,430			
Bungaon		30,000	32,219	6,859	2,295	704	115	Nil.	771	19,744			
Burgaon		5,000	4,732-10	Nil.	Nil.	597	Nil.	Nil.	420	1,017			
Patchgachia		20,000	14,372	2,321	575	106	Nil.	Nil.	455	3,457			
Moheshi... ...		10,000	10,050-20	1,011	2,800	96	Nil.	Nil.	8	3,010			
Total ...		1,65,000	1,42,770-20	25,053	13,320	3,307	121	75	2,761	45,237			
COURT OF WARDS' SUB-DIVISION.													
<i>Court of Wards' Circle.</i>													
Chandpeeper		12,000											
Bhupteachee		12,000	30,000	Nil.	Not known.	Not known.	None.	None.	None.				
Burhura		6,000											
Total ...		30,000	30,000	Nil.	.....	.....	....	....	....
Grand Total ...		5,96,000	5,70,512	98,228	25,028	12,377	6,004	3,990	14,986	1,61,303			46,000

There is no more to be stored.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABORERS THEREON.					
			Class I.		Class II A.		Class II B.	
			Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.
Soopool Sub-Division.								
Soopool to Bhootia, No. 10 N	16½ miles	Earth-work all completed, dressing in hand.	538	99%	6	1%	Nil	Nil
Bella to Molna, No. 20 N	10 miles	9 miles earth-work done, dressing in hand.	254	96%	Nil	Nil	10	4%
Nowhatta to Naharwarghat, No. 27 N	19 miles	17½ miles earth-work done, dressing in hand.	1,301	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rajimpore bund, B	8½ miles	All earth-work and dressing done, trimming not commenced.	73	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sohngpore tank, No. 30 N	Being cleared and deepened	.....	940	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nowhatta tank, No. 32 N	New tank, 1,000 x 500 feet	4½ feet dug	2,338	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Eka tank, No. 29 N	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	2,651	99%	27	1%	Nil	Nil
Seemant tank, No. 33 N	Ditto ditto	Half the tank 3 feet dug...	1,343	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Barnesur tank, No. 28 N	Old tank being deepened and bank dressed	....	667	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Soopool tank, No. 31 N	.....	.....	2,096	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chundall tank, No. 34 N	No information	.....	2,233	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rahoca tank	Work stopped by order of Collector	....	726	100%	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhessur to Nathpore, 1st Sec., No. 10 N	.....	2,000 Running feet	363	63%	182	37	.....	.....
Ditto ditto 2nd Sec.	.....	1,500 ditto	763	87%	114	13	.....	.....
Singhessur to Soopool, Nos. 16 and 17 N	.....	360 ditto	766	87%	166	13	.....	.....
Peepra to Soopool, No. 15 N	.....	4,000 ditto	1,277	85%	225	15	.....	.....
Pertabgunge to Beerpore, No. 11 N	.....	3,900 ditto	415	86%	67	14	.....	.....
Muddehpura Sub-Division.								
Muddehpura road, 3rd Section, No. 1 N	Not necessary	4,754 ft. in two different pieces	363	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Muddehpura to Shalpore	.....	1,500 ft. in two places	374	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Muddehpura, Sookasun, and Pathughat	No information received.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bongson to Phoolout	.....	Not commenced.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budder Sub-Division.								
Muddehpura road, 1st Sec., No. 1 N	Work stopped.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milkee road, No. 5 N	.....	5½ miles nearly completed,	543	82	86	18	33	5

for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.
From Bazar.	From Government moodie's shop.	Percentage.					
		Quantity. Mds. S. C.					
.....	All	135 15 0					738
.....	"	72 0 0					309
.....	"	417 7 8					1,469
.....	"	247 20 8					112
.....	"	80 10 0					1,135
.....	"	1,137 0 0					3,827
.....	"	419 35 0					1,089
.....	"	390 0 0					2,158
.....	"	131 32 8					887
.....	"	286 7 0					3,215
.....	"	73 20 0					72
.....		206 18 0					854
.....		237 9 15					974
.....		300 5 10					1,219
.....		553 22 3½					2,042
.....		284 21 7½					775
.....	"	46 31 4					128
.....	"	117 9 0					488
.....	"	129 28 5					741

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS THEREON.								
			Class I.			Class II.A.			Class II.B.		
			Average daily number.	Percentages.	Average daily number.	Percentages.	Average daily number.	Percentages.	Average daily number.	Percentages.	Total.
Peerpointee to Barahat, No. 16 S ...	3½ miles	... ½ miles nearly done	114	58'	82	42'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	186
Sultangunge road, first three miles, No. 16 S.	Not necessary	Two bridges have their bases partially filled; repairs to bridge and collecting stone in progress.	16	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	16
Ghogn and Mohima roads, No. 18 S	Work stopped.										
<i>Banksa Sub-Division.</i>											
Bowsee road, No. 1 S ...	Repairs completed.										
Dhooria to Bowsee, No. 9 S ...	Completed	1½ miles	86	51'	84	49'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	70
Dhooria to Mohima, No. 11 S ...	Ditto	2½ miles	411	97'	13	8'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	424
Kutooria to Simultollah, No. 27 S ...	Ditto	Earth work, ½d mile	220	98'	5	2'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	225
Banksa to Kutooria, No. 26 S ...	Ditto		308	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	308
Bhagulpore to Umpore, No. 2 S ...	Repairs		217	100'	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	217
			Total	21,276	947	48	22,266				

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

1817

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.
From bazar.	From Government modie's shop.	Percentage.					
From bazar ...	Nil	... Nil	Good in every respect; labor scarce, as they find plenty of occupation in cultivating their own fields.	Daily, and contract once in 2 days.	Rs. 1-12 per 1,000 c. ft., and daily as usual.	Chiefly Government	250
Nil	Nil	... Nil	This work resumed this week after a stoppage of some time. Instruction received from Superintendent Encineer to do no more filling of breaches, the season having far advanced.	Daily, and contract occasionally.	Contract Rs. 3-4 per 1,000 c. ft., daily usual rates.	Government	8
{ Half from bazar, and half purchase the Government grain stored at Dioria.	Nil	... Nil	Condition improving. Laborers come to work occasionally, and at other times have to cultivate their fields. From the overseer's report it would seem that much rain had fallen in the last few days. Crops of various sorts sown. Government grain is sold by the emouzo, as no modie is obtainable in these parts.	Daily	{ Task work 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, and daily as usual.	Ditto	{ 57 591
			Condition good, rains fairly set in, number of laborers decreasing, owing to the cultivation in brisk progress.	Daily, and contract once a week.	From Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet, the usual rate.	Ditto	{ 359 391
Nil	... Nil	... Good in every respect, as in ordinary years; cultivation in brisk progress.	On submission of bills.	Contract Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Partly by Government	714	
.....	.....	5,266 18 51			Total	35,545	

CIRCLE LABOR.

CIRCLE.	Name of work.	Average number of persons employed daily during week.			Number on last day.			Average amount of work per person per diem.	Rate paid per 100 cubic feet in clean rice.	REMARKS.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				
		Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.				
Narsidewur, May 24th to 30th.	Kamataha ... Ajimahie ... Chowghutta ... Soogumpore ... Pursonie ... Peeprah Jagal ... Soochasson ... Parsonie ... Bhooekraunie ... Nirnala ... Kuptia ... Suree ... Kutwalia ... Dugmara ...	229 621 410 341 124 286 307 93 424 166 227 85 335 127 28	196 458 169 241 124 215 110 35 394 69 219 68 368 81 6	46 28 90 115 43 140 484 18 141 33 87 7 102 41 1	541 1,167 680 690 435 641 291 141 299 269 555 152 745 141 35	348 636 522 331 217 281 118 21 320 66 414 155 249 51 569 269 37	152 35 52 217 212 272 118 10 281 20 437 155 51 549 16 419	21 35 35 150 183 736 10 419 28 4 49 10 41 41	53½ 32 25 45 16 49 42 41 51 40 29 39 47 40 41	4 seers. 4 .. 4 .. 4 .. 4 .. 4 .. Daily wage. 41 seers. Daily wage. 4 .. 29 4 seers. Daily wage. 4 .. 4 seers. Daily wage. 4 .. 4 seers.	Work in full swing.
	Total ...	5,978	2,610	776	7,366	4,098	2,782	740	7,629	.....
May 31st to June 6th	Kupahi ... Beepethali ... Pherriah ... Ajimahie ... Soogumpore ... Bhooekraunie ... Kamatadaha ... Dugmara ...	159 118 215 214 225 237 68 229 15	164 50 116 214 132 182 23 151 15	80 7 34 8 108 57 96 27 55	463 175 365 628 485 477 108 467 53	... 33 5 108 146 34 47 396 10	... 15 5 8 194 22 9 242	35 48 5 411 91 1 159 27 10	40 46 41 37½ 341 51 159 65 43	4 seers. 4 .. 4 .. 4 .. 4 .. 4 .. Not stated 4 .. 4 ..	Work impossible on many days, owing to rain and the filling of the tanks.
	Total ...	1,666	1,163	320	3,089	1,027	538	131	1,696	.....
Muddehpura, May 24th to 30th.	Muddehpura Alal-ka road.	107	83	19	206	No informa-tion.	...	...	5 feet	No information. Daily wage.
Seopool, May 24th to June 6th.	Hardi ...	...	...	...	957	Ditto.	...	...	...	4½ seers per 100 cubic feet.

LIGHT LABOR.

Muddehpura, May 23rd to 30th.	Bhukee tank ... Rampore Rohee ... Byjmathpore ... Johnia ... Sumda ...	72 62 182 32 229	14 34 98 9 41	34 9 10 6 6	120 105 290 45 346	...	...	...	90 feet	6 seers, of clean rice per 100 cubic feet. Ditto	Of these, 22 Gowrias, 27 Mussahars, 25 Dosads, 14 Johnias, 23 Jolais, 16 Gowials, 9 Mussahars, 8 Dosads, and 19 other castes.
Simrahi ...	Simrahi ... Chiloni ... Gamharpore ...	26 50 46	79 149 91	17 15 23	122 214 160	45 118 74	168 312 145	35 30 37	248 460 254	19 feet. 6 ..	6 seers. 6 ..	
	Total ...	122	319	55	406	237	623	102	963	56	Of these, on last day 68 Khutias, Patna, 49 Banians, 36 Mussahars, 49 other castes. Of these, 102 Bhatur, 81 Khutias, 88 Dhangols, 56 Chamars, 24 Patna, and 117 other castes. Of these, 90 Dhangots, 50 Kawat, 32 Dheas, 117 Johnias, 38 Musulmans, 48 Gowials, 24 Chamaras, and 71 other castes.
Seopool ...	Bijra tank ... Pelinah ... Pursurma ... Mahikatara ... Normali ...	...	...	...	3,510 6,419 7,175 5,821 1,560	54,988 157,726 197,883 148,380 46,837	127,194 233,360 296,011 222,341 70,104	Mts. S. C. ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	Total Average	...	...	...	22,234 1,588	635,314 2,9 c. ft.	950,1684 12 seer.	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

No. 2076—F, dated Purneah, the 16th June 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector, Purneah,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

The fortnightly narrative for period ending the 13th June is forwarded herewith.

A.—STATE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE crops throughout the district are promising well. The rain has been most beneficial and abundant everywhere, except in a few villages in the south, where I hear more is still required.

I have visited Kissengunge and some parts of the sunder sub-division, and found the people everywhere busy, ploughing and sowing.

Mr. Thornton at Dengrah says:—"The general condition of the crops and people is satisfactory; although the demand for rice-sales has increased considerably during the past ten days, it can be fully accounted for by the increased demand for labor in the fields, payment for which is invariably made, in part at least, in grain." This gives a fair picture of the general condition of the sunder sub-division.

In Kissengunge the state of affairs has much improved since my last report. Prices have fallen from 7 and 8 seers the rupee to 9 and 10 seers; private traders are busy, bringing up grain from Purneah, Sahebgunge, and Calcutta. I found when I was last at Dengrah ghat that about 500 maunds of rice were taken over the ferry every day for private traders. Mr. Carnac, who has lately taken charge of the sub-division, takes a more gloomy view of affairs, and Mr. Bertelsen, in Bahadoorgunge, reports that "the whole population are dependant on the Government golahs." This is, however, an exaggeration, Mr. Carnac says that he considers that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the population are dependant on Government in the sub-division.

The scarcity here is due, not so much to failure of the crops, as to persons having sold their stock, tempted by the high prices lately ruling. The people consequently have money, and are able to buy. They have here had a good kanni crop, which will do much to alleviate the distress.

Supply of food in the Bazars.—I have ascertained that during the month of May Messrs. Bird and Co., at Caragolah, have brought up for private traders 23,099 maunds of grain, and 16,601 maunds during the first ten days of June; besides this, enormous quantities continue to come into the district from Sahebgunge by boat. These stores are now finding their way up north. The part of the district where the distress is now greatest is doubtless Bahadoorgunge, where, on the cessation of the importation from the north-east the trade from the south has not yet penetrated.

The grain-thefts and dacoities which had begun to create considerable alarm in this Sub-Division have happily quite ceased; Mr. Craven went up and arrested and punished the rioters in almost every case, and thus restored confidence to the people and the traders. From Arrareah, Mr. Rattray states that the markets are plentifully supplied with Government and private grain, and that the laborers on the roads in many instances earn more rice than they can consume, and the surplus they retail at a profit. Quite enough rain had fallen, no more was wanted. Murwa and bhadoi were doing well, as was also jute. Mangoes, millet, and pulses (kauni and moong) were affording great relief to all classes; it was expected that some fields of early jaimira dhan would be gathered in about three weeks.

The return of grain-thefts this fortnight contrasts favorably with that of last fortnight.

Statement showing thefts of grain reported in the District of Purneah from 31st May to 13th June 1874.

Name of Police-Station.		Number of cases reported.	Value of grain stolen.	REMARKS.	
				Rs.	A. P.
Sunder	...	...	2	6	0 0
Kissengunge	...	...	3	2	3 6
Arrareah	...	...	1	Value not given.	
Bulampore	...	...	3	28	6 0
Dhumdaha	...	...	1	20	0 0
Kulleagunge	...	...	9	458	8 0
Mutearee	...	...	1	Value not given.	
Total		20	515	1	6

B.

Mr. Cordner's report this week contains the rules for the payment of laborers in grain. These rules are working very successfully, but the demand for grain has increased in consequence; people now take all their pay in rice, and sell what they cannot eat.

The total number of laborers is 94,718, which gives a daily average of 13,531, being about 2,000 less than last fortnight. There has not been enough rain to stop work, the decrease is therefore owing to the laborers being wanted for work on the fields. The deficiency of grain in the golahs was owing to the great rush for sales and advances in the north. Supplies are now being pushed up.

Tank works by relief officers have in many places ceased, and all non-able-bodied men are employed on the village roads, and in generally improving the means of communication. According to my last returns, which are not perfect, the average number of persons employed on relief officers' works is 18,374, which shows a considerable decrease over last fortnight.

Mr. Gouldsbury, in Kusba Amour, still continues to find work for a large number of women and children, while the able-bodied men work on the roads of the Department Public Works.

The falling off of the laborers is of little consequence, in fact. I look on it as a good sign, as they all work on their fields, and are paid by the grain either advanced or bought from our golahs.

C.

Transport operations are now in full work, both by boats, carts, and ponies.

The whole of the 1,50,000 maunds of grain have been despatched from Maldah, and out of this about 80,000 maunds had on the 10th instant been received at Dengrah, and sent on to Kusba Amour, Kissengunge and Bahadoorgunge, Koortee, Tetalya, Kalliaungunge and Rudail; 10,000 maunds had also been stopped at Barsoe for Bulrampore circle.

Captain Anderson has arrived, and is now visiting the different circles to inspect the arrangements made for pack-ponies. By my last returns I find that the numbers given below have been engaged and registered:—

Stations.	Employed.	Registered.
Kissengunge ...	450	500
Bahadoorgunge ...	533	150
Kudbah ...	100	500
Kusba Amour ...	164	...
Sudder ...	...	290
Arrareah ...	84	...
Total ...	1,331	1,440
Grand Total ...	...	2,771

Mr. Gouldsbury has engaged contractors, who will bring ponies when required.

D.

The minor golahs are all stacked. The following table shows the quantity stored in each circle:—

	Mds.
Sudder ...	9,787
Kudba ...	2,000
Kissengunge ...	10,500
Bahadoorgunge ...	10,000
Kusba Amour ...	8,224
Bulrampore, about	10,000
Dengrah ...	10,000
Arrareah, quantity not definitely stated, said to be 2 months' supply in each, say ...	10,000
Total ...	75,511

E.

The only advances made have been to traders in Kissengunge, as reported in my diary of May 24th. They were—

	Rs.
Khesidass } Girdharilall }	1,000
Babulall ...	500
Muniram Sahu ...	2,000
Gotoo Sahu ...	1,000

Other advances applied for have been tendered in grain, but I have not heard that they have been accepted.

F.

I annex a copy of my district return for the fortnight, which shows a daily average of 14,732 persons relieved, exclusive of those on Department Public Works roads. The return of expenditure of grain is also annexed.

Bulrampore returns, owing probably to the illness of Mr. Meiklejohn, have not been received.

Lieutenant Coles, at the sudder, has again included all the persons relieved by village tickets in column 3. This shows a great decrease, and it is satisfactory to find that the rush of purchasers has also ceased.

Lieutenant Coles, by distributing the grain judiciously amongst the traders, keeps the markets supplied. These petty traders come to him at stated intervals with their ponies, and take the grain to the villages in the interior.

A good supply has also been given to Baboo Mohesh Lall, of Purneah, who sells it in small quantities in the city. This he has been doing for some months past; when his own supply falls short, we help him with Government grain. Lieutenant Coles now finds that 80 maunds a day meets the demand in Purneah station, at first 200 maunds a day did not suffice.

I annex a table which shows the charitable relief given by Roy Lutchmiput Singh's agent in Purneah, Baboo Ramchund Setya. This gentleman's services deserve notice.

Dengrah Circle.—Mr. Thornton's returns show a great falling off in light-labor tickets; but as advances have been freely made, the people are much better employed on their fields. It is reported that "the difficult question of giving relief to women of good family has been met by causing lists of these women to be drawn up by the jeyt-ryots, and countersigned by two or more of the most respectable residents in the sub-circle, through whom a month's supply, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer per diem, is issued to each person." This is purely charitable relief, but it is, I think, the only way in which it can be given. Mr. Thornton sells about 110 maunds of rice a day. He reports the whole country much more quiet and contented; no fires, grain-robberies, dacoities, or petty thefts.

Kusba Amour.—Mr. Gouldsbury has omitted to show the number of persons on light-labor tickets, but from the other return submitted to Government, it appears that he has 4,677 persons daily employed. Mr. Gouldsbury states that the work done on his roads by women and children was good, and he was surprised to see the progress made at his last visit.

Mr. Gouldsbury has sent in a return showing 13,846 maunds of rice stocked in 94 villages under jeyt-ryots and group superintendents, under whom village relief is effectually carried out. 1,360 maunds a week are sold at the golahs.

Kudbah.—Mr. Perry's returns show a great decrease. In this locality the importations by private traders have been larger, and the demand for Government grain less than was expected. I have drawn supplies from here to replenish my northern golahs. There are a number of poor weavers and others to whom employment in spinning has been afforded: the cloth is paid for in grain and sold at the local haut; light labor is provided and uncooked rice distributed by ticket.

Bahadoorgunge.—There was here at one time so great a rush for work on our roads that Mr. Carnac was, he says, afraid that the crops would suffer for want of weeding, he therefore, under orders of Government, directed that half a month's supply of food should be given to the men employed on relief works, and that they should be made over to the ryots for doing work in the fields. He has also been authorised to make advances to those ryots who require grain to enable them to pay their laborers. Mr. Bertelsen reported that there was no importation,—this Mr. Carnac remarks is due to the too indiscriminate manner in which sales were held. On my recent visit to Kissengunge, I arranged with him that he should sell less in the public markets and more on tickets to the villagers; this will prevent hoarding and combinations, which I am convinced existed up here among the traders to keep prices high, and will encourage private importation. Sales will still be made through traders, but they will be regulated, and hoarding prevented.

The people here have long had plenty of work supplied to them; the spinning and weaving done under Mr. Bertelsen's superintendence has far exceeded that done elsewhere, and much relief has been afforded by these means. The numbers receiving charitable relief, both in cooked and uncooked food, at Bahadoorgunge is large. Mr. Bertelsen has always been active in getting all fit objects for charity sent to his poor-houses, where they were well taken care of. This fortnight he reports two deaths, both from bowel-complaint, one 48 hours, and the other 3 days, after admission,—probably in both cases disease was engendered by want.

In Bahadoorgunge the difficulties of transport will be great, but I hope we shall manage by pack-ponies, pack-bullocks, and boats to carry grain wherever it is wanted.

The group system has been expanded here, and is now working well. Mr. Bertelsen himself, as far as powers of visiting go, seems to be a thoroughly efficient officer, and knows all the villages in his enormous circle well.

Kissengunge.—Baboo Rajaneenath Chatterjee in this circle has far fewer difficulties to contend against; the pucca road enables traders to bring grain into the heart of his circle;

his groups (18) are well arranged, and are working well. Here also the spinning and weaving relief has been freely and well distributed. The sales here were not made so largely and freely as in Bahadoorgunge, but the village ticket system worked here from the first.

In both these last named circles the work is getting well in hand, and rice to supply the golahs is being pushed up.

Kalleagunge, where distress may break out, has been placed under Abdul Majeed, the Sub-Deputy Collector, an active young Musulman.

Arrareah.—Mr. Rattray continues to manage his sub-division with only native assistants. Mr. Quillet has been sent to Burampore to help Mr. Meiklejohn, as Mr. Rattray reported he would sooner have a native assistant. He reports that the circle officers are distributing village relief tickets, especially round Dholbajja, where distress is said to be more felt than in other quarters. The people are going to work in large numbers on their fields, those who do not work now, get no share in the harvest work, it is consequently doubly to their advantage to take field-work in preference to ours. Advances of grain and sales have been freely made, so there is no lack of grain; more is being sent up to fill the golahs.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Roy Lutchmeput Singh, Bahadoor, at his Khas Zemindaree in the District of Purneah for the period ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF RELIEF CENTRE.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Number of laborers employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hosseingunge	...	...	...	...	140	1,087	195	1,431	110.97	210	
Kudbh	...	...	...	...	81	863	80	934	46.3	...	
Arrareah	...	...	...	...	121	1,233	299	1,653	127.15	22	
Chowkee Nurgunda*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khunoosah	...	...	...	...	36	511	7	554	42.61	...	
Lutchimpore	...	...	...	...	900	5,360	1,905	6,165	474	...	
Purneah—											
Hindoos	222	90	199	441	33.92	...	...	...	...	...	{ 203
Mahomedan	323	482	354	1,159	89.15	...	...	...	...	...
Total	545	572	483	1,690	125.7	1,287	6,554	2,486	10,327	794.16	435

Daily Register of Persons relieved each month in each Relief Circle for the Fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NAME OF CIRCLE	AT CENTRES.								Total.	
	By cooked food.	By uncooked food.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sales of grain under clause 8 ^g para. 8 of relief instructions.		
Sunder..	1,488	16,700	195	40,081	...	...	...	...	58,464
Dengrah	99	96	1,527	890	140	121	728	539	4,140	
Kusha Amour	...	1,884	217	...	...	...	...	...	2,101
Kudbh	14	4,180	48	326	5,263	87	81	...	9,999	
Burampore	Return not received.									
Bahadoorgunge	584	2,875	190	6,928	15,748	519	418	23	27,285	
Kissengunge	...	7,252	...	7,238	55,146	419	416	...	71,271	
Arrareah	8,528	18,422	147	...	5,894	...	...	...	32,991
Total	10,713	51,313	893	16,019	123,822	1,165	1,036	728	562	206,251

* Report not yet received.

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah
for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 18th June 1874.*

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Sudder	{ As per last return During the fortnight	71,000 21,393	4,248 2,810	930 390	11,735 898	4,090 1,440	21,008 5,538	62,179 17,996	As per revised return sent in by Lieut. Coles.	
Dengrah	{ As per last return During the fortnight	80,000 27,335	6,825 1,119	697 75	10,288 75	186 699	17,996 1,895	62,179 15,019	As per revised return sent in by Mr. Thornton.	
Kusbah Amour	{ As per last return During the fortnight	58,000 2,753	6,939 2,336	1,090 524	1,079 70	7,420 1,513	2,979 4,541	52,047 4,541		
Bulampore	{ As per last return During the fortnight	57,560 26,142	18,438 2,610	1,030 1,165	30 17,111	849 2,544	20,347 6,127	52,179 12,477	No returns received.	
Kothab	{ As per last return During the fortnight	62,000 37,416	4,690 7,299	86 1,038	467 5,401	1,267 5,237	62,179 15,019	62,179 15,019	As per revised return sent in by Mr. Perry.	
Kissengunge	{ As per last return During the fortnight	64,000 35,185	7,146 7,458	1,038 935	1,057 1,057	3,469 3,469	15,019 15,019	62,179 15,019		
Bahadoorgunge	{ As per last return During the fortnight	40,400 13,548	7,453 8,823	3,582 23,135	2,061 21,611	3,774 12,796	15,019 63,554	62,179 63,554		
Arrareah	{ As per last return During the fortnight	86,500 12,849	6,441 6,441	5,690 19,066	7,011 7,011	35,208 35,208	62,179 35,208	62,179 35,208		
	Total	5,00,000 1,72,631	62,596 22,355	29,190 7,629	70,712 21,240	27,194 17,375	1,80,692 68,599			

The figures in column 3 are actual stock in the Government golahs on the 16th June 1874, as per soldars' returns; besides this about 75,000 maunds have been stored in the minor zolas in the different circles, and some grain has been despatched or in transit to Jelpigoree, for which no accounts have been received yet.

Return of Sick and Infirm treated at the Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF POOR-HOUSE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Abandoned.	Died.	Remaining.
Kajanchi haut	14	5	19	...	6	...	...	13
Kudbah	11	49	60	48	1	...	1	10
Berhampore	20	18	38	9	...	3	1	25
Bahadoorgunge	9	18	27	14	2	...	1	10
Arrareah	16	26	42	23	...	...	...	19
Total	70	116	186	94	9	3	3	77

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 7,30,544-4-5+28,437-6-11
=7,58,981-11-4:-

	Rs. A. P.
Village roads	10,468 0 0
District Engineer	1,80,000 0 0
Planters and others for district road repairs	8,915 2 0
Purchase of tools and plant	5,351 2 6
Transport of grain	4,16,721 12 9
Construction of golahs	25,960 8 6
Construction of golahdar's house	48 14 0
Advance to residents for purchase of grain	70,225 0 0
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots	32,660 0 0
Advance to Lieutenant W. Coles on account of pay	150 0 0
Office establishment	857 10 7
Office contingencies	2,036 1 8
Golah establishment	1,576 3 1
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014 2 0
Advance for cart tracks	1,500 0 0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker	557 2 3
Total	7,58,981 11 4

Expenditure during the fortnight.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Transport of grain—		
Advanced to H. B. Munro, Esq. ...	5,000 0 0	
" to R. Money, Esq. ...	10,000 0 0	
Payment to contractors on account of cart-hire for grain transport ...	494 11 6	
	<hr/>	15,494 11 6
For construction of golahs—		
To Sham Churn Lall, Sudder golahdar ...	50 0 0	
Office establishment ...	317 0 0	
Office contingencies ...	327 5 1	
Golah establishment ...	1,635 7 4	
To Mr. E. B. Baker, deputation allowance for May 1874	200 0 0	
	<hr/>	18,024 7 11

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the fortnight ending Friday, the 12th June 1874.

Area of sub-division (square miles) ..	.. ..	4,951
Population ..	.. ..	1,714,795
Number of relief circles ..	.. ..	8
Number of villages ..	.. ..	4,179
	<hr/>	Mds.
Amount of grain stored in maunds ..	.. ..	1,72,631
Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—		
Managed through Public Works Department subordinates ..	..	26,202
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency ..	..	18,374
	<hr/>	Total ..
		44,576
Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief ..	.. ..	3,626
Number of known cases of Up to date of last return ..	.. ..	6
starvation death .. During the week under report ..	.. ..	1
Number of persons employed on private relief works, as far as known ..	.. ..	125
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, as far as known ..	.. ..	1,092

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
By sale to laborers ..	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Ditto to public ..	27,194	17,375	44,569	
In charitable relief ..	62,596	22,355	84,951	
Advanced to ryots ..	29,190	7,629	36,819	
	70,712	21,240	91,952	
Total ..	1,89,692	68,599	2,58,291	

PURNEAH,
The 17th June 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, 6th June 1874.

Name of road.	Progress in making out and working.	Progress in clearing works.	Number of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereon.	Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
No. 1, Purneah to K. Colegan.	The whole line of road, about 40 miles, in which 6 miles have been made.	3 parties working.	6,942	173 Class I. Class II A.	There is increase in the number of laborers on this work since last report. The road has been made up to the junction with the K. Colegan road, and the portion between the junction and the village of Jingle and high grass over the K. Colegan road has been cleared. The work is now being carried out on the K. Colegan road, so that the rates remain the same as before, viz.: Earth-work, according to the nature of the work, varying from 30/- to 60/- per day; labour, 1/- per day; and labourers, per 100 cubic feet, 30 to 40 seers, as are however, the usual rates, anything exceptional this being excepted.	Payments to laborers. In grain is not yet issued, but it is to be issued at first, and starting some of the laborers object to the new system, but the contractor has given them an explanation, so that they would have no difficulty in disposing of the grain.	At present there is a large quantity of grain in store, and the contractors have agreed to it, so that the arrangement is now very good.	Every effort has been made to bring the laborers in really inferior for and use it, and in fixing the rates for day-labor and contract work, due care is taken to each of the works.	Every effort has been made to bring the laborers in really inferior for and use it, and in fixing the rates for day-labor and contract work, due care is taken to each of the works.
No. 2, Saphore and Eswaree.	65 miles marked and surveyed, and 10 miles estimated in progress, and additional 15 miles east of Kaleswar, and 10 miles from Kaleswar to Dimpore, frontiers of which have been laid out.	13 parties working.	39,251	1,761 60/-	This week a heavy rain has fallen at intervals, so that the work has been suspended on the portion of the road under Mr. Johnson, who has sent in a statement of grain received and a few days later sold or cash disbursed.	Payments to laborers. In grain is not yet issued, but it is to be issued at first, and starting some of the laborers object to the new system, but the contractor has given them an explanation, so that they would have no difficulty in disposing of the grain.	There is a large quantity of grain in store, and the contractors have agreed to it, so that the arrangement is now very good.	These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, receive their wages and bring them to the work.	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 1, 1874.

Name of road.	Progress in marking out and levelling works.	Progress in raising work.	Number of labourers theron.	Supply of food theret.				Condition of the labourers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.
				Class I.	Class II.	A.	B.					
No. 4, Kusseong to Taliya.	Whole line laid out, estimate submitted for sanction.	3 parties working.	7,468	.....	.....	7,468	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	hat when practicable, the number of men will be increased to be sufficient for the wants of the works, and there will receive as follows:-	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 1,241 10 3
No. 5, Tockely All marked out and leveled, estimate submitted for sanction.	4 parties working.	6,887	.....	.....	.....	6,887	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	As almost all our works have been completed, the labourers will have to be employed at other work, and the men will have to be moved to Class II. A and B. Thursday pay-days will be made out by the surveyor exactly in the same form as for some time past. The crops in every direction are looking excellent, grain-payments have now been in force for two weeks, and the new system of paying the labourers is very popular with the labourers. The decrease in the number of labourers this week is owing to the heavy rain that has fallen. On Monday and Tuesday last, we had a heavy rain, and the number of men available for work was reduced from 11,000 to 8,000. If we have heavy rain soon again it will almost put a stop to this earth-work, as the side-cuttings are eaten away at a great rate. Dressing and grading the slopes will, however, afford occupation to those who wait for something to do. The crops in every direction are looking excellent, grain-payments have now been in force for two weeks, and the new system of paying the labourers is very popular with the labourers.	.....	.....	1,141 12 9
No. 6, Deura Ghat. All marked out and leveled, estimate submitted for sanction.	4 parties working.	5,864	210	.....	.....	5,864	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	The decrease in the number of labourers this week is due to the heavy rain which fell for several days almost completely stopping the work. The crops are everywhere full, and the people are awaiting harvest. The new system of paying the labourers in grain has been in force for the last three weeks, and people appear to prefer it to cash.	.....	.....	545 1 0
No. 7, Raigunj to Bulganapore.	All marked out and leveled, estimate submitted for sanction.	8 parties	11,819	2,028	.....	13,847	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	The number of labourers on this road is still reduced since last week, as we still have no work, and have not received employment on 2nd class roads. Work has been sent back to us, but the people are disappointed by him, as at present he is not able to give us enough work, and the labourers are not sufficiently paid to make this road, but, not sufficient to materially affect the work. The crops are looking very well in every direction. Grain-payments are now in force, and are popular with the labourers.	Work can be taken in hand as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.	.....	2,156 9 7
No. 8, Madha and Hurikoty road.	Lane laid out, estimate submitted for sanction.								He will be responsible for the rice from the time it is received until it is sent to the cashier filled up and signed by him, as at present he is not able to give us enough work, and the labourers are not sufficiently paid to make this road, but, not sufficient to materially affect the work. The crops are looking very well in every direction. Grain-payments are now in force, and are popular with the labourers.	.....	.....	2,156 9 7

A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer.

No. 456—S.R., dated Doomka, the 15th June 1874.

From—JOHN BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 14th instant.

I have received reports from Rajmehal, Deogurh, Jamtara, Hendwa, and Godda. Sultanabad not received.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been no actual failure of supply anywhere. The only part of this district in which serious scarcity is reported is in the Jamtara sub-division, where grain is being supplied to the public from the Government golasis.

Doomka.—No signs of distress in this sub-division, prices of grain are high, but the importation of 3,000 maunds daily expected to arrive will no doubt remedy this.

Mr. Smith, the sub-divisional officer, has just returned from a visit to the Hendwa talook, the only place from which any disquieting reports reached us; after careful enquiry he came to the conclusion that there was no ground for fear. The zemindars of this portion of the country have promised assistance, and have agreed to take grain from Government for advancing to their ryots. Work has been opened on a new part of the Jarmundi and Deoghur road, near Taljhari, where assistance had been asked for.

In Doomka itself relief works have been started, but very few people avail themselves of them, and will not consent to labor at less than 2 annas a day. The large bund at Kattikund under the District Engineer is going on well, but though the rates given are good, and notice had been issued that there was work for 500 men, only 250 could be got on piece-work. Cultivation is going on everywhere, though the rains are not all that could have been desired. There does not appear to be any scarcity of seed.

Rajmehal.—Mr. Stewart states there is very little change as regards supplies in the principal bazaars since date of his last report. Sahebgunge is well stocked, and prices gone down to 12 seers for common rice. At Rajmehal no change is reported; in spite of sales to public of Government rice, price of common rice remains at 8½ seers per rupee.

Burio and Burhaut remain as before. It is anticipated that when rivers rise and the country is flooded Government rice will have to be sold to the public. Mr. Stewart says that the sale of Government rice at Rajmehal does not interfere with private trade. The people don't like it, they prefer to pay a higher price for dealers' rice and only take Government rice from necessity; they complain that it is old, and chiefly "arrowa," or rice husked without boiling the paddy. No cases of misery or starvation reported. Cultivation going on; maize, millet, and khery being sown. There appears to be no deficiency of corn-seed, but in portions of Moogara there is a scarcity of rice-seed. No crops in the ground but sugar-cane and indigo,—rain has benefited the latter. The mango crop is a partial failure.

Deogurh.—Mr. Wilmot reports much rain over the sub-division, and, in consequence, sowing is actively going on. It has also had the effect of lowering the price at most of the hauts; the dearest is 10 seers at Gharsara, the cheapest 13 at Kurron and other places. As there is a fair promise for the bhadoi crop, rice-holders are selling at Deogurh town, where the price is 11 to 12 seers. Owing also to large recent importations, gram may now be bought in Deogurh and Rohini shops from 16 to 17 seers per rupee; this has lessened the demand for rice,—the people, however, say they will require rice when the rains fairly set in, as they cannot work so hard on gram. Mr. Wilmot states he does not believe extreme distress exists anywhere in the sub-division, from the unwillingness of the people to accept assistance, unless given to them in their own houses, and these people only of the lowest caste. A deputation of 325 men applied for advances of money to assist them in cultivation, and requiring loans of money and grain without interest, repayable after the cold weather harvest, or at a later date, according to their option. They based their application on what they said was being done elsewhere, in Jamtara and Manbhum. He told them that their crops had not been so bad as at Jamtara, where rice was difficult to procure at 9 to 10 seers a rupee, whereas in Deogurh the selling price was 12. Moreover, he had no orders to give them advances. Work was offered to them, and enquiries made as to their condition, which showed that they were not in the distress they represented. In fact, it was only an attempt to get assistance without having to pay interest for it. They refused the work, and went away grumbling and complaining of neglect.

Godda.—Mr. Grant states that the general condition of the people and country is good, but though not worse than when he last wrote, things have not improved, and in consequence the pressure from scarcity and dearness of food is more keenly felt, and over a more extended area. No cases of death from starvation reported or known of.

There has been a heavy rainfall in the south of the district, but as it has only come within the last few days its effect on the relief works cannot be estimated with certainty. At present the number of people on the works has not decreased; in fact, the daily labour returns show a slight increase as compared with the preceding fortnight. The present daily average is 12,288, against 12,046 of the previous report; 10,061 have been doing task-work, and 2,227 daily labour.

Cultivation, however, is not neglected; the men work in the fields in the morning, and earn their food on the relief works in the afternoon; if they absent themselves entirely their

places are filled up by other members of the family. The next week's returns will probably show the full effect of the rain on the works. No actual failure of food-supplies. At Belbadda and Perceporo the prices range from 7½ to 8 seers at the other bazars from 8 to 10. No reliable information as to stocks of grain in private hands. Though the mustagirs and large cultivators of the southern portion of the sub-division are said to hold sufficient for their own and dependant's wants, there must be many thousand households who have to look to relief work or the chance of agricultural employ for their daily food. Relief work in active progress, and moodies appointed for sale of grain.

Jamtara.—Mr. Hand, the officer in charge of the sub-division, reports favorably of the changed condition of the people since relief operations have commenced, but unfavourably as regards food-supplies. The grain is scarce everywhere, and the price is only kept down by the opening of the Government golahs. Relief works are being opened and carried on in all parts. No cases of actual starvation are reported. There is no certain information as to the stock of grain in private hands: by some it is said to be large, by others small. About 3 inches of rain has fallen, and sowing is pretty general,—chiefly of Indian-corn and sugar-cane. There is a great scarcity of seed-grain, and the cattle are suffering for want of nourishment. Rice will be wanted shortly, both for present use and to store before the rains,—2,000 maunds are on the road to Kundahit from Cynthia.

The people, especially Sonthals, are very averse to the contract or task-work, therefore most of the labor is on the subsistence principle. The daily average of laborers of all kinds employed in this sub-division for the week ending the 12th June shows as follows:—

On subsistence	3,841
On contract or piece-work	2,694
Total	6,535

No reports from Sultanabad. Mr. Boerrssen reports that works are going on favorably at Benagarhia, but Mr. Muston complains of the difficulty of selling rice.

* Mr. Smith, the excise officer, reports a considerable increase in the collection in the quarterly abkarry return ending March. The Herausser and Pakour distilleries are the most marked; Rajmehal and Burhaut also show increase, which the sub-divisional officer attributes to relief operations.

Rain has been general everywhere,—at Doomka we have thunder-storms and lightning daily, with moderate showers. Of the sub-divisions, Jamtara and Godda seem to have had the least fall. Small-pox has broken out at Doomka. Cholera is reported at Moheshpore; a native doctor has been despatched there. In Jamtara few cases of cholera have been reported. In Deogurh small-pox is abating, and cholera has disappeared. No fresh cases of dacoity or any grain-thefts of importance have occurred. The number of beggars, lepers, cripples, &c., in Doomka, has considerably diminished.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

List of works annexed, with daily average. Grain-payments being made everywhere, with the exception of Doomka, where the grain has not yet come to hand, and the works are of no importance. Mr. Hand has started a good many bunds and tanks; several of them of some magnitude.

Mr. Wilmot has been obliged to increase the rate from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per 1,000 cubic feet; and states the number of laborers is decreasing. Mr. Grant is paying Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet.

C.—TRANSPORT.

Our difficulties are now commencing, owing to the agriculturists refusing to lend their carts, having begun the cultivation.

Complete arrangements were made to transport 5,000 maunds from Cynthia to Doomka and Kundahit; the carts arrived at the station before the rice, and, without waiting a single day, returned to Kundahit, refusing to take compensation.

Ferries are being established and temporary sheds erected for the protection of rice during transport at the principal rivers, particularly on the More and Ajaya. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom has also kindly lent tents for storage purposes on the Soory and Doomka road.

D.

A large golah is nearly completed at Doomka, and Mr. Hand reports that Jamtara golahs are ready to receive fresh supplies. The Kundahit and Nala golahs are quite complete. The golahs in the other sub-divisions are complete and stocked.

E.

Rs. 200 has been advanced to one Sagar Goran, for constructing a bund at Rajbandh, during the fortnight under review.

F.

The charitable relief committees are just starting work, and will shortly be in full swing. From the report received from Jamtara, it appears that the place stands in urgent need of it. Mr. Grant is also actively carrying out Government orders, and has two agents continually moving about, searching out distress and relieving it when found.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The information is given in a separate sheet.

Explanation is required from Mr. Grant as to whether the half-days tell on the haziri and the piece-work, and as to where the supplementary numbers come from, and what they were doing before the rain. I have to thank Mr. Rowland for the preparation of this report: I have been ill and unable to work for three days.

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a)	By sale to laborers and payment in kind ..	20,745	39	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b)	By sale to the public ..	2,596	38	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
(c)	In charitable relief ..	106	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
(d)	Advanced to ryots through zemindar ..	1,841	0	0
		25,290	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Up to date of last report ..	..	15,921	17	6*
During fortnight ..	..	9,368	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Total ..	..	25,290	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

* Maunds 12,978-12-19 $\frac{1}{2}$, as shown in the last fortnightly, was wrong.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the South African Provinces for the fortnight ending 14th June 1874.

Name of Cusco.	Date for which figures are given.	Total Quantity of Grain Consumed up to Date.										Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure.	Remarks.	
		Total quantity of grain in stores, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	Total allotted of Government grain.	By sale to labourers and the public.	By gratuitions in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers.	Total.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.				
Lajimandal	12th item ***	41,119	0	6,482	24	9	.....	6,182	24	9	20,000	\$,800	Return from Kundahat and other circles not received.		
Fodda	***	63,344	10	1,365	22	4	31	1	24	4,663	7	1	12,000	.....
Bantawa	***	13,900	0	2,058	30	31	68	61	12	1,841	0	0	3,907	381	154

Price-current for the week ending 13th June 1874.

		Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
Doomka	11	10½	13	13
Abjulpore	14	12½	..	14
Nonihat	12	10	..	12
Pakour	14½	11	..	16½
Jamstara	11	..	16
Deoghur	12	12	..	16
Sahebgunge	14	12	18	16
Rajmehal	14	9	..	16
Burhait	10	16	16
Godda	10	..	12½
						12½

List showing the Relief Works under Civil Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the average of daily laborers on each.

No.	Works.	Daily average.
RAJMEHAL.		
1	Sahebgunge to Burhait road	1,649·4
2	Madianshaye tank	52·2
3	Paneghurh bund	81
4	Bolir or Jhamuni bund	21·3
5	Simljore bund	343·4
6	Hudduf road	480·2
7	Tinpahar	269·5
8	Doodkhole bund	659·7
9	Shahabad	99·8
10	Khyrasole	222·3
11	Futtehpore	414·4
12	Kurunpore	338·2
13	Soleband	69·7
14	Bamoondi	57·6
15	Doodkhole road	43·2
16	Marapore bund	58·3
17	Burhait tank	64·9
	Total	4,925·1

DEOGHUR.

1	Potherole to Mudhopore road	..	..	..	126
2	Station road repairs	..	..	..	8
3	Rohinnee to Jesidi road	..	..	..	141
4	Repairing and constructing 32 bunds at Rohinnee estate	..	..	..	1,123
5	Ditto ditto 8 " at Sarwan estate	..	..	..	313
6	Ditto ditto 3 " at Narainpore estate	..	..	..	73
	Total	..	..	..	1,804

Palia circle—

	DOOMEA.	
1	Gaichand tank	..
2	Jamstara	..
3	Muchigaria	..
4	Dukinbahal	..
5	Bhorchandi	..
6	Kuruka	..
7	Ladua	..
8	Chakri	..
9	Majhia	..
10	Panjoonia	..
12	Kalburi	..
13	Sendal	..
14	Setulpore	..
15	Jealjoori	..
16	Skar	..
17	Wangai (incomplete)	..
18	Upper Candli	..
19	Mingatands	..
	Total	1,895

Bunds and tanks.